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USING THE RIVER JORDAN TO GENERATE POWER.

REMOVING ISLANDS FROM THE RIVER.

UNRELENTING ENGINEERING CHANGING THE HOLY LAND.

Jerusalem. (U.P.) :— Operations are nearing completion on the famous scheme for the utilisation of the water resources of Palestine for irrigation and power. The concession granted to Pinhas Rutenberg for the exploitation of all water resources, but for the present the Palestine Electric Corporation is preparing to use only the difference of levels of 50 metres on the Jordan River, between Lake Tiberias, or the Sea of Galilee, and a place called Jiser-el-Mujemeh.

At this point in Transjordan territory, where the Zionist articles in the Palestine Mandate do not apply, a large camp has been built for the hundreds of workers engaged in building the First Jordan Power House.

For topographical, geological as well as financial reasons the big scheme is being worked in stages. At present a dam is being built across the Yarmuk, another across the Jordan for the regulating of the Jordan waters and the deviation of the Yarmuk waters into the lake for the dredging of the Jordan outlet to conduct all the unregulated waters both of the Yarmuk and of the Jordan through the turbines of two power houses. The power generated will be carried by high tension transmission lines to Haifa and Jaffa, whence secondary transmission lines will carry the energy to their localities. When this is done the Jaffa, Haifa and Tiberias fuel power houses now working will act merely as stand-by stations.

Steam Shovels at Work.

Trouble with the natives in the purely Arab territory under Emir Abdullah was feared when the Jewish company came to plant its workers on the eastern side of the river. At present these fears appear to have subsided, only a few Transjordan police patrolling the plant.

All Jewish labour had to be trained by the company, since with the exception of the technical staff, a comparative few are skilled in operating the huge steam shovels, mounting of electrical machinery, digging canals, and other hard work to be done at some 850 feet below sea level, where the heat in the summer is so intense that the labourers' families are excluded. The company claims, however, that the results of training labour, from the point of view of output, are satisfactory.

At present about 600 men are employed, the Jews on the more technical jobs, Transjordan Arabs on the work of removing the islands obstructing the course of the Jordan.

Unrelenting engineering is rapidly changing the face of the entire vicinity with its inspiring associations, with only the moving picture camera preserving for the future the appearance of the Jordan as it was before modern machinery.

commenced diverting the course of the river, in order to use up nature and assure an all year round supply of power and water for Palestine, whose rivers during the winter carry very large quantities of water, but become in the summer dry river beds.

The power house under construction will generate 24,000 horsepower through its three 8,000 horsepower turbine generator units. A fourth turbine will be installed later when definite data on the amount of water available will be obtained.

British Government's Assistance.

This power is in excess of anything Palestine's industries now need. Mr. Rutenberg therefore is trying to get the London Directors of the Palestine Electric Corporation to agree to a very wide expansion in the activities of the company. Instead of merely supplying power and water, Mr. Rutenberg wishes to create customers for power by financing and equipping industrial and agricultural undertakings. This ambitious expansion would involve the corporation in the organisation of a credit system, in obtaining fresh capital, in releasing whatever little frozen money there is in Palestine and engaging in land development.

If Mr. Rutenberg carries his point, the Palestine Electric Corporation will become the virtual economic masters of Palestine. Already, the Rutenberg company acquired a 1,800 acre estate for the plant in Transjordan, which because of the light, power and railway facilities will become one of the most active Zionist settlements on both sides of the river. At the same time a subsidiary of the Palestine Electric Corporation has obtained the concession for the irrigation of the orange belt in the Jaffa district, by far the most flourishing agricultural area in the whole of Palestine.

Most of the company's 85,000,000 capital was obtained in England, the British Government guaranteeing under the Trade Facilities Act a loan of 81,250,000 from the Prudential Insurance Company, and the General Electric Company providing another 750,000. The Zionist Organisation invested 750,000, of which 500,000 came from the Palestine Foundation Fund. In return for the British treasury guarantee, Mr. Rutenberg is obliged to buy all machinery in England.

"The machinery is of good quality, although its cost is higher than on the Continent," said Mr. Rutenberg, adding that orders for steel have not been placed in view "of the exorbitant prices" asked in England.

The German Electric Corporation had arranged to invest 750,000 in the enterprise. The offer was withdrawn when it was found that all machinery was to be purchased in Great Britain.

CARPENTER'S FEUD WITH BO'SUN.

SEQUEL TO ENCOUNTER
WITH AN AXE.

SHANGHAI, March 13th. "I've killed the carpenter." With this startling announcement the bo'sun of the Silver Line s.s. Silverbeech entered the saloon of the vessel three hours after she had cleared Yokohama for Kobe. The steamer arrived here yesterday and the bo'sun now awaits trial on a charge of attempted murder or murder.

In an interview yesterday, Capt. T. S. Morgan, master of the Silverbeech, told a representative of the *North-China Daily News* of the occurrence. It appears that a feud existed between some members of the crew and on approaching Yokohama—the vessel was on a voyage from New York to Shanghai—the carpenter had an argument with the bo'sun in which an axe wielded by the carpenter was luckily diverted from its intended course by another member of the crew. Matters were smoothed over but, it is alleged, the bo'sun still smarting over the insult, met the carpenter at breakfast time on the morning of the 8th in an alleyway on board ship some three hours after the ship had left Yokohama. There was an argument and the bo'sun, picking up an iron mallet—a tool which is used for splicing ropes and which resembles the instrument wielded by butchers in slaughtering houses having a point and a blunt end—cracked the carpenter over the head with the blunt end and followed it up with a smash in the right thigh with the point.

Chinese Crew Deserts.

Seeing his men off, so we are told, the bo'sun went off to inform the captain of the affair and finding the latter absent from his cabin surprised the occupants of the ship's saloon at breakfast time with his terrible tale. The captain and the chief officer followed the bo'sun to the alleyway pointed out and there the carpenter was found in a fearful condition. Aid was administered by the third officer who acts on all occasions in the capacity of ship's doctor and the man was kept alive until the ship reached Kobe.

The Japanese police were informed and before sailing time their man was captured and returned to the ship. He was then placed in irons and the ship wirelessed the Glen Line Shanghai agents for the vessel, and asked for police on arrival. The ship arrived yesterday morning and was met by the River police, and the bo'sun was removed to await trial. Latest news from Kobe is to the effect that the injured man is unlikely to live; his injuries to the head being of a dreadful nature. The bo'sun is a Ningpo man and was signed on for the round trip when the ship last was in Shanghai. He had previously served in the company's ships with entire satisfaction. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the whole of the Chinese crew deserted ship yesterday morning.

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(March 19th.)
Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.
Hockey: Y.M.C.A. 1st XI. v. University, King's Park, 5 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "The Street Angel."
World Theatre: "Knockout Reilly."
Star Theatre: "That Royle Girl."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward: Europe via Siberia (Petroclous). Outward: Europe via Marseilles (Petroclous), 6 p.m.
Wednesday.
(March 20th.)
Queen's Theatre: "Laugh Clown Laugh."
World Theatre: "Impetuous Youth."
Star Theatre: "Sally, Irene, and Mary."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward: Europe via Vancouver, and via Siberia (Empress of Asia), 10 a.m.
Thursday.
(March 21st.)
Hockey: Y.M.C.A. 2nd XI. v. Recreation, King's Park, 5 p.m.
Final Concert, Helena May Institute, 8.30 p.m.
Extraordinary general meeting, R.A.O.B. Club, 8 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Laugh Clown Laugh."
World Theatre: "Impetuous Youth."
Star Theatre: "Sally, Irene, and Mary."
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward: London via Straits, parcel mail (Karmala); London via Negapatam, letters only (Yuen Sang).
Friday.
(March 22nd.)
Christian Fellowship meeting, Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.
Hong Kong Electric Co., 40th ordinary meeting, P. and O. Building, 11 a.m.
Queen's College Old Boys' Association, 9th annual meeting, College Hall, 5.30 p.m.
Kowloon Bowling Green Club, annual general meeting, 5.45 p.m.
Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders dinner, 8 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Laugh Clown Laugh."
World Theatre: "The 13th Hour."
Star Theatre: "Miss Brewster's Millions."
Ten Dances: H.K. Hotel and Peninsula Hotel, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8.30 p.m.
Saturday.
(March 23rd.)
University Sports, half mile open, 4.30 p.m.
Queen's College Athletic Sports, Causeway Bay, Prize distribution, 5.30 p.m.
Cricket:—Division I: Craigen-crover v. Chinese (F), Indians v. Kowloon (F), Navy v. Hong Kong C.C. (F). Division II: University v. Civil Service (L), Kowloon v. Indians (F), Hong Kong C.C. v. Police (F).
Football:—First Division: Recreation v. K.O.S.B., Police v. Chinese Ath., Kowloon v. Queen's Club v. Royal Artillery, Small Units v. Navy. Second Division: Queen's v. R.A.F., Royal Artillery v. University, Small Units v. Navy, K.O.S.B. v. Chinese Ath., Eastern v. S. China "B", St. Joseph's v. S. China "A", Recreation v. Kowloon.

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REMARKABLE CURE OF TYPHOID FEVER THROUGH POO ON CHINESE HERBS.

Under Physician's Treatment Two Weeks—Grew Worse—Doctors Insist Removing Boy to Hospital and Gave Very Little Hope of Recovery.

Jenis Brooks, son of Mrs. John T. Brooks, 1804 H. Street, Modesto, Calif., U.S.A., suffered with typhoid fever, for two weeks under physician's care—grew steadily worse. Mother becomes alarmed over safety of her son and is induced to try the POO ON CHINESE HERBS TREATMENT for Typhoid. Result—Instant relief and absolute cure in short time. Mrs. Brooks said:—
"My boy Jenis was in bed suffering from fever and chills, he was treated by physicians for two weeks. With what they called typhoid fever, he could not eat and had severe pains in the stomach; his stomach was bloated; he was kept in ice packs and rubber ice mattress and attended by a trained nurse; he did not show any improvement but became worse so other doctors were called in for consultation. They all insisted on removing boy to the hospital and did not give much hope for his recovery."

"I was recommended and insisted upon by Mrs. De Lemos to try the POO ON CHINESE HERB TREATMENT, as she had been cured of a complication of diseases by them."
"I made up my mind to give the POO ON CHINESE HERBS a trial; after the first day's treatment the fever was very much reduced and he began to have an appetite and slept well at night. After five days' treatment the fever was cured and after a few more treatments the boy was absolutely well and playing around the yard and eating heartily, and was able to go back to school, and feels as well as he ever did."

Mrs. G. A. Bayes says:—"I am Positive That POO ON CHINESE HERBS and Ointment Saved My Child's Eyesight Because I tried Several Eye Specialists Before Going To POO ON. The Cure Was Simply Wonderful and I Am Very Grateful."

Mrs. G. A. Bayes, 611, Third Street, Modesto Calif., U.S.A., says:—

"My little girl, 8 years old, in some way contracted a disease of the eye that was gradually making her blind. I immediately took her to an eye specialist for treatment, but there seemed no way to stop the approaching pain and blindness. I also tried a specialist in

THE POO ON CHINESE HERB COMPANY.

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AMERICAN RIGHTS IN CHINA.

ABANDONMENT NOT YET WARRANTED.

WASHINGTON (U.P.).—Active consideration is being given by the State Department here to the question of eventual withdrawal of American extraterritorial rights in China, under an agreement with the new Nanking Government which will provide adequate protection to Americans and their property in China.

A series of important conferences on this subject has been going on for the past few weeks between officials of the State Department and Dr. Stanley Hornbeck, Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs, has participated in these conferences.

Officially the situation regarding the relinquishment of extra-territorial rights in China, as it regards the United States has not changed since the statement made on this question and that of tariff autonomy by Secretary of State Kellogg on January 26th, 1927.

Since that statement, however, the United States has negotiated with China—and thereby recognized the new Nanking Government—a new tariff treaty granting China complete tariff autonomy. This Government is seeking to reach a settlement with China on the extra-territorial question.

Mr. Kellogg's Attitude.

The position of the United States regarding the question of extra-territorial rights, as it was set forth by Mr. Kellogg, and which, it is understood, remains the attitude of this Government follows:

"The United States has always desired the unity, independence and prosperity of the Chinese nation. It has desired that tariff control and extra-territorial rights be given to China as early as possible be released."

"The United States would expect, however, that China should afford every protection to American citizens, to their property and rights."

"The United States is prepared to put into force the recommendations of the Extra-territorial Commission which can be done at once without a treaty and to negotiate the release of extra-territorial rights as soon as China is prepared to provide protection by law and through her Courts to American citizens, their rights and property."

Throughout the conferences Secretary Kellogg was favourable to the principle of immediate withdrawal of extra-territorial rights as soon as possible, especially in view of this country's close relationship with China.

China the Only Obstacle.

The only obstacle to withdrawal of American extra-territorial rights in China—which, officials point out, is a step that the United States is just as ready to take under the Hoover administration as it was under the old administration, once the necessary requirements have been met—is the attitude here that too little progress has been made by China during the past three years in meeting the conditions for withdrawal.

Since the findings of the Extra-territorial Commission in 1925 regarding China's legal deficiencies, the United States Government has sought to encourage the use of modern Courts in China. This attitude has been expressed in various ways, such as the example of instructions from the State Department to American Consuls to allow the Magistrate's Courts in China to function without their presence in Chinese-American trials, as has been done in the past.

Suggested Compromises.

Various compromise plans have been considered as a means of ending extra-territorial rights. These include a proposal for the appointment of foreign judges whose salaries would be paid by China as in the case of foreigners employed in the Chinese Postal Service. This plan, however, has met with the opposition of the United States. Another proposal would provide for the progressive withdrawal of extra-territorial rights by regions in accordance with the legal advance by the different areas.

Still another plan would arrange for withdrawal of extra-territorial rights through an agreement whereby Americans would have to defend themselves in Chinese Courts but would have the right of appeal until the new system was working properly.

The Governments of Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Italy, Portugal and Denmark recently have renounced their extra-territorial rights in China under treaties coming into effect on January 30th, 1930, on condition, however, that the

(Continued at foot of next column)

GAMBLING IN FRANCE.

MILLIONS FOR CHARITY.

Whether it is \$330,000, or 104,000 pounds or 13 million francs, it is a lot of money to see carelessly strewn along a green cloth not much bigger than a dining room table. In the daily games of chance that enliven France's 184 gambling casinos, this mere half million dollars was one of the harvest of the great gambling lure that exists anywhere outside the hundred kilometre radius of Paris. In the private clubs of Paris there is, perhaps, as much or more gambling in a year as at Deauville, but it is not as spectacular. The gambling Casinos at Biarritz, at Nice, or Vichy or Aix, or at any of the *de luxe* resorts, always look like a sensational romantic novel being realized in real life. For instance, at Deauville, there is a Greek syndicate, famous in the annals of the 20,000 franc table, which every week, loses millions and wins millions.

Odds Against the Player.

Before dinner, the play will often run gently up to two or three hundred thousand dollars, some, one of France's or America's or England's notorious gamblers taking the shock or winning the pile. The old shoddy or sabot, from which the cards are drawn respects no one. The croupiers, deft and unerring in their work, rarely make a mistake. When they do, it is usually the client's fault. French national and municipal works of charity receive millions of francs yearly as the tax on all games, whether it is *boule* or *trente quarante*, or *chemin de fer*, or *baccarat*. All games pay the state, the casino, and are figured to return a certain percentage to the establishment. One wonders, in the circumstances, how any thinking person will bait odds that are already against him. The statistics for gambling in France from November 1st, 1927, to October 31st, 1928, show a profit of about 43,000,000 francs, about 60 per cent. of the sum goes to the State. Thus the direct tax on last year's fortunes has gone for good charities about 921 million francs or more than 18 million dollars. In addition to this the State took one million dollars on taxes for playing cards. The municipalities also receive an additional tax which is figured at about four million dollars.

Gambling on the Increase.

These figures show gambling in casinos is on the increase. It is not entirely because the French are a nation of gamblers, but because rich foreigners are playing more and more. There are more Casinos than before. In 1922 the profits from gambling were hardly more than one fourth of the profits for last year. Le Touquet has suddenly jumped into the gambling race, and the Casinos are filled with English nobility. La Boule has risen. Nice has six Casinos and is a veritable den of gambling, large and small. Frank Gould is opening a new million dollar Casino at Cannes, and there are scores of lesser establishments that do not get in the gambling romance, but which, nevertheless, contribute their daily toll of dream money. Little places such as Dieppe, Royat, Evian, Bagnols de l'Orne, and Dinard, are gathering a joyous crowd of spenders and thousands of franc notes slip away just as they do at Monte Carlo. Monte Carlo, of course, outside French territory, though its magnificent streets, its perfectly gorgeous army, its story book prince and his yacht, and his palace and all that are built of the winnings that the world thought it would rake in. The croupiers raked it all in instead.

Monte Carlo's Profits.

Monte Carlo Casino runs more than 12 million dollars in profits, and mostly on roulette and *trente quarante*. There is said to be a dead level of 2 per cent. for the house, which with the 3 per cent. errors that most card players make, enables the house to run a minimum of 5 per cent., which is figured against the player before he starts, unless he is an old hand. And the old hands, except in rare cases, usually lose. Very few of the fantastic winners reported in the news ever take their money out of Monte Carlo. If they don't commit suicide, the Municipality will give them a railroad ticket to Paris, a ticket which can't be gambled, pawned or sold. That's how Monte Carlo works.

"majority of the Powers now possessing extra-territorial privileges in China shall relinquish them."

The treaties followed the expiration of old agreements and the refusal of the new Chinese Government to renew them in their old form.

Though the extra-territorial treaty between the United States and China does not expire until 1934, giving this Government the opportunity to shelve the matter for a while, officials here are understood to favour immediate compromise, if possible, without waiting until 1934.

CHINESE DOCTORS UP IN ARMS.

NATIVE PRACTITIONERS AGITATED.

RECENT DECISION OF THE HEALTH CONFERENCE.

A BITTER CONFLICT IN PROSPECT.

Indignant outbursts have been forthcoming from hundreds of Chinese organizations and thousands of practitioners of Chinese medicine (herbalists) throughout the country as the result of a resolution which was passed at the Central Public Health Conference recently to request the Ministry of Health to prohibit such practitioners from continuing in their profession.

The conference, it will be recalled, consisted of the main of western-trained medical practitioners who are said to have expressed the desire to see the abolition of Chinese medicines and the limitation of medical practice to foreign-trained doctors.

Publication of the decision immediately resulted in an outcry, the native practitioners declaring that they could see no good in establishing a monopoly for foreign-trained doctors and that their methods were quite as efficacious as those of the foreign-trained practitioners. Meetings were at once called and telegrams sent to Nanking, requesting the Government to veto the resolution, while herbalists throughout the country have been invited to send delegates to a mass conference which is to be held in Shanghai to discuss and oppose the resolution. Some of the delegates have already arrived.

Menace to Ancient Civilization.

The native practitioners are receiving the support of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce, who have wired to Nanking, protesting against the decision of the conference on the ground that it is a menace to China's ancient civilization and the decision of a few tens of foreign-trained doctors should not be permitted to cause thousands of Chinese-trained practitioners to cease carrying on their old and honoured profession. Furthermore, they say, Chinese medicines must not be given up in favour of imported drugs which they consider incomplete and in many cases, inferior to native medicines.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the *North-China Daily News*, Mr. Tu Ching Sien, one of the oldest native practitioners in Shanghai whose family have for generations been engaged in the Chinese medical profession, stated that he considered it most unwise for the western-trained doctors to take the attitude they did. He was doing considerable harm where none was meant. Chinese medicines, he said, and Chinese medical practice were the results of hundreds, even a couple of thousands, of years of hard work and research. While it was true that many of the so-called native practitioners were nothing but mere "quacks"—and these were to be found in every country—the real study of Chinese medicine took as much as ten years.

Conflict Over Medicines.

"I fail to see why the delegates to the conference decided on this measure," Mr. Tu said, "and it is my hope that it will be vetoed by the National Government. Thousands of native practitioners will be thrown out of employment as a result of the proposed monopoly, no matter how well qualified they may be. If the conference took the stand that native medical practitioners should undergo examinations just as they (western-trained doctors) have to undergo examinations, I could well understand and appreciate it. Indeed, we would be more than prepared to sit for examinations to show the real value of Chinese medicine. But I can see no reason for the Conference trying to bar us altogether."

"True, there are many things which may be treated with foreign medicines which Chinese medicines do not deal with. But, on the other hand, how many diseases are there which Chinese medicine has been treating for hundreds of years which have not yet been discovered by foreign doctors and which cannot be treated by foreign medicine? I am sure that the foreign-trained doctors would learn much if they were to make a study of Chinese medicine. Indeed, I even go so far as to say that they would be amazed at their own lack of knowledge of diseases and their treatment."

"What is the use of painting a distorted picture? Why can't we co-operate? There are many similarities in both medicines and room for all."

"Maybe," said Mr. Tu, "I am growing too old to understand the minds and the aims of the western-trained practitioners. Anyhow, we cannot allow their decision to pass unchallenged and we mean to fight it to the end."

Position of the Conference.

In this connection, Dr. Chu Min Yi, a member of the conference, who is also a member of the Public Health Council, said that the pro-

GOVERNMENT OF PHILIPPINES.

"TIRED OF TEACHING NEW GOVERNORS."

SPECULATION RIFE.

Manila (U.P.).—Will the Hoover administration follow the historic colonial principle of continuity of personnel in picking a successor to Henry L. Stimson as Governor-General of the Philippines? This question, which is well to the fore in the minds of many observers here, will it answered in the affirmative call for elevation of Vice-Governor Eugene A. Gilmore to permanent incumbency of the position he now occupies as acting Governor-General.

While the cables bring divers reports of "candidates" and men "under consideration" for the post, Mr. Gilmore continues to serve as he has previously served, filling with tact and all apparent success a position difficult at best and doubly difficult under the handicap of a temporary status. Friends here are now urging his permanent appointment on the grounds both of this successful record and of the desirability of preserving continuity both in policy and in personnel of administration.

Continuity of Personnel.

This point of view is expressed in a letter which has received some currency here, though originally sent by an American in Manila to an associate in the United States. A part of the letter reads as follows:—
"Without unnecessarily going into elaboration, we out here in the Philippines, and the 'we' includes Americans, Filipinos and foreigners of all classes—are tired of training and teaching new Governor-Generals."

"As you know, Wright, as Vice-Governor, succeeded Taft; Ide, as Vice-Governor, succeeded Wright; Smith, as Vice-Governor, succeeded Ide; Forbes, as Vice-Governor, succeeded Smith. There was continuity from 1900 to October, 1913, the period of the greatest development, socially, politically, economically and in every other way, in the history of the Philippines."

Everything was upset by the Harrison administration and again upset by the Wood administration and the short administration of Stimson has probably upset us more than those of either Harrison or Wood.

Divergence of Opinion.

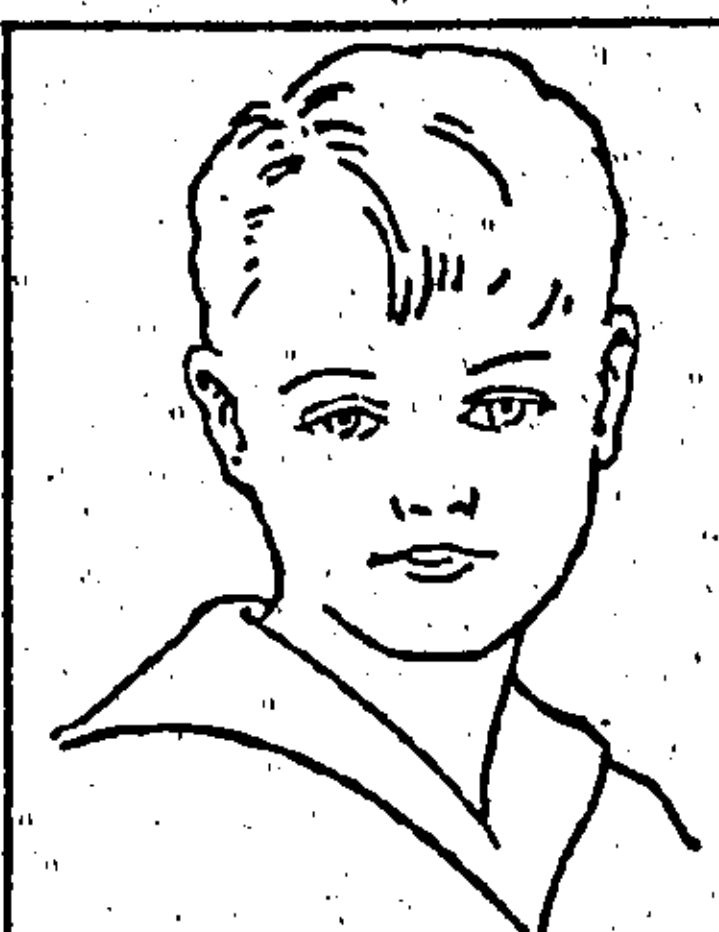
"Granted the fact that there is a huge difference between running a business and running a Government, still no business can succeed if new and untrained men, totally ignorant of local conditions, are constantly placed at the head and start in on their own theories among strangers. That is what we have had in the Philippines since 1913."

"Vice-Governor Gilmore came here and was trained under General Wood. He has been here seven years and was Acting-Governor-General for ten months. He knows us and we like him. He has no political axe to grind. He is committed to no one. He has proved himself capable, sound and far-seeing. He has antagonized no one and has every qualification to make him the most suitable man to put in charge."

It must be pointed out that there is a great deal of divergence of opinion from the view expressed in the foregoing concerning Governor-General Stimson. In many quarters it is felt that he made a remarkably fine job of his one-year administration, but on all sides it is acknowledged that this showing was exceptional and that a man coming relatively fresh to the scene and perhaps staying only a short time is bound to be tremendously at a disadvantage.

As put before the conference was quite a reasonable one. All the western-trained doctors agreed that the only proper action which at present could be taken was to register both foreign-trained and native practitioners, the registration period to be up to the end of 1929 for western-trained doctors and to the end of 1930 for native practitioners. After this period, said Dr. Chu, no person would be permitted to practise medicine unless he or she was in possession of a diploma from an accredited medical college. This would serve to segregate "quacks" who did more harm than good.

This was the point on which there was misunderstanding, Dr. Chu said, and the native practitioners had risen up in arms because they thought that it was an attempt on the part of the Conference to abolish Chinese medicine altogether, which was a matter not even considered by the Conference. Neither the Conference, nor the Government, intended to forbid native-trained doctors from practising altogether but all agreed that the backward methods of the home trained practitioners should be reformed.



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SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

TILDEN TO COMPETE ON THE RIVIERA

Great interest is being taken in the coming visit of Tilden and Hunter, who will take part in the last championships on the Riviera, the French open hardcourt championships at the Stade Roland Garros, and Wimbledon. The two veterans will leave to the younger American players the task of competing for the Davis Cup in the American zone and will be on the spot to take part in the inter-zone final if it is decided again to play the two men who have been a pillar of strength for America for years.

Cochet admits that he is fatigued and needs a rest. He and Bagnoni, he predicts, will have hard work before them on the Riviera, especially in view of the arrival of Tilden and Hunter.

Cochet has recently received a letter from America, in which there is question of a rumour to the effect that Vincent Richards may be reinstated as an amateur.

UNRULY RUGBY SPECTATORS.

Steps are being taken by the Rugby Union to prevent a recurrence of the disorderly scenes after the match between England and Ireland at Twickenham last month.

Complaints have been made that cushions were used as missiles. One spectator, it is stated, was struck a direct blow on the face with a cushion by an unknown assailant. His eyeglasses were broken and lost.

At one time the scene resembled a snowstorm. Hundreds of cushions were seized and thrown about with an utter disregard of the possible danger to spectators. As the cushions are encased in leather they were calculated to cause considerable pain, if nothing worse.

"It was one of those things we could not foresee," Engineer-Commander Cooper, secretary of the Rugby Union, said. "The trouble was caused by the supporters of the Irish team being carried away in the excitement caused by the victory over England."

"We shall take steps to prevent anything of the kind in future, and we hope the people who came here will not repeat such horseplay. I don't think the suggested abolition of cushions would be popular. The cushions are provided for comfort and not for horseplay. We hope the public will assist us in future in maintaining order."

UNIVERSITIES AT "THE BRIDGE."

When the Oxford and Cambridge sports meeting was literally turned away from Queen's Club—there was no alternative but to attempt to follow the Association teams to Stamford Bridge, and the Universities have been exceptionally lucky to get the Saturday of Boat-Race day, March 23rd, which was made only possible by the Chelsea Football Club's rearranging a second eleven match.

The size of the ground, coupled with the greatly increased attendance which is expected, has enabled the prices for seats to be very materially decreased, whilst it was a wise move to keep the "popular gate" at a shilling. Many thousands of people have got into the habit of getting to Stamford Bridge for a shilling whatever the occasion, and the bulk of them would refuse to pay any more, even the odd twopenny to meet the needs of the Chancellor. It is confidently expected that the 1929 sports will be decided before the largest crowd in the long history of the meeting.

CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Another remarkable exhibition of stamina by the veteran H. W. Payne, (Woodford Green A.C.), and a team victory "under protest" by Hampstead Harriers, were the outstanding features of the North of the Thames cross-country championship at Roehampton, Essex, last month. Payne, though wrenching his ankle in the second lap of a very heavy course won well from a club-mate, W. S. E. Brickett, in 49 mins. 52 secs. The course was fully 7½ miles.

Lt. Cpl. Broadley, who was fourth, ran under protest, as his claim to represent Hampstead Harriers was challenged, but that club, with his assistance, had the lowest total of points, 137, and gained their first victory in the event. Wycombe Phoenix H. and A.C. 150 points, were second, and Woodford Green A.C. 167 points, third.

The South of the Thames championship at Merstham, over a course of about seven miles, was won by W. A. Townsend (Swindon A.C.) in 39 mins. 53 secs., with E. Ford (Kent A.C.) second, and W. Bromley (Brighton and County H.), third. None of these, however, were members of placed clubs, the team honours going to Belgrave Harriers, with 50 points. Home Hill Harriers, 130 points, were second and Hornham Blue Star Harriers, 211 points, third.

GERMAN ATHLETES FOR ENGLAND.

For the first time since the war a club team of German athletes will be seen competing on an English track during the forthcoming season. Last year, after the Olympic Games at Amsterdam, the Achilles Club, which has won fame as an organisation of university athletes, undoubtedly the most distinguished in the country, sent a team to Germany to engage in an international meeting organised by the Deutscher and Charlottenburg clubs.

The English athletes spent a most enjoyable time, and were loud in their praises of the German hospitality extended to them. The Achilles Club now intends to repay that hospitality and, with the special permission of the Amateur Athletic Association, has sent an invitation to a German club team to come over and engage in a series of contests with members of the Achilles Club at Stamford Bridge on Monday, May 20th. Though the Achilles Club has lost three of its greatest runners in Douglas Lowe, Guy Butler, and J. W. J. Rinkel, it has been reinforced by a considerable increase of fresh talent and is looking forward to as successful a season as that of last year, which was unquestionably the best in the history of the club.

The club has also been granted permission by the A.A.A. to send a team to tour South Africa. The team will sail for Capetown on August 2nd, and will return to London on October 7th. During their stay abroad they will be the guests of the South African A.A.A.

DEATH OF SERPENTINE VETERAN.

Mr. Richard Ledger, a member of the Serpentine Swimming Club, who took a morning dip in all weathers for nearly half a century, died last month in London at the age of 77. Mr. Ledger was proud of telling how the King once chatted with him about his record. After his morning dip about two years ago he was returning home with his dog Terry when he saw the King riding in Rotten Row. Mr. Ledger made the dog salute with his right paw, and the King stopped and chatted for some moments. A few days later he received a letter from Buckingham Palace in which the King congratulated him upon his hardihood.

Mr. Ledger gave up swimming only a few months ago, when obliged to do so by ill-health.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

Your Home and Mine.

UTILIZING CANNED FISH.

On occasions when a meal must be hastily prepared from cupboard gleanings, a can of fish constitutes a real "find." Many tasty and tempting dishes may be prepared therefrom.

I shall give several recipes, beginning with salmon, which is generally liked.

Escalloped salmon calls for only such ingredients as are usually on hand, and requires only fifteen or twenty minutes in the oven. Place in a buttered baking dish alternate layers of flaked salmon, bread crumbs, thin slices of Bermuda onion, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Have the top layer of bread crumbs, and dot with bits of butter. Pour white sauce over the whole and bake in a moderately hot oven. Arrange on the top slices of hard-boiled eggs.

The salmon is very good combined with cooked macaroni and mashed potatoes. For the former dish arrange alternating layers of salmon macaroni, slices of hard-boiled eggs, in a baking dish and pour a butter sauce over the whole, or a white sauce if you prefer. For the latter dish, add the salmon and a few boiled onions to a white sauce. Put mashed potatoes in a baking dish, hollow out the middle, and fill with the creamed salmon. Pour over the whole a mixture of slightly beaten eggs, milk, salt and pepper. Bake in a moderately hot oven for twenty minutes.

Tuna fish is widely used—especially in salads, when it is often mistaken for chicken. A tuna fish mold prepared in the following manner and placed directly on the ice, will become firm in a very short time. Dissolve one package of lemon-flavoured gelatin in one cup of boiling water. Add one cup of cold water. Put a thin layer in a mold and chill until firm. Mix one-half cup of celery cut fine, one-half green pepper and two pimientos cut fine, one teaspoon of onion juice, one-half teaspoon of salt, a shake of cayenne pepper and two teaspoons of horseradish, drained. Cover the layer of gelatin with half of the vegetables, and pour on another layer of the gelatin. Put directly on ice, and when firm, add the tuna fish, one large can, coarse-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HOW TO USE ASTRINGENTS.

There are several excellent astringent and pore refining creams on the market which should help you. You should also have on your dressing table an astringent lotion of not too mild a variety.

Cleanse your skin only with a fine, soft cream that will flush out the dirt and oil from the pores without stretching them any further. Then apply the astringent lotion with pads of absorbent cotton wrung out in ice water. Allow this to dry on the face before using the pore cream which should be left on several hours. (It is advisable to use this treatment just before retiring.)

On alternate nights use the skin food which you have found satisfactory and every morning "wash" the face with the astringent lotion.

Occasionally, in place of the astringent, rub a piece of ice wrapped in clean gauze over the skin. This will help to reduce the size of the pores as much as anything. It is essential to keep the skin thoroughly cleansed and not to forget to remove every vestige of the cosmetic you have used during the day before you go to bed.

Menus

LUNCHEONS
Cream of Onion Soup
CROUTONS
Escalloped Salmon
Tomato and Lettuce Salad

Hot Tea
Cream of Potato Soup
Tuna Fish Mold
Salad Rolls
Apple Pudding with Hard Sauce
Coffee

ly cut, and another layer of gelatin. When firm, add the remaining vegetables and a last layer of gelatin and chill until firm. Turn out on a bed of lettuce and serve with a tart dressing or sauce.

For those who like canned crab meat, here is a recipe: Make two cups of white sauce and add one canned pimiento and one green pepper, previously parboiled, cut in strips and then in small squares. Then add a small can of crab meat, one-half cup of sliced, stuffed olives, and two eggs, slightly beaten. Serve in puff paste bouches, or on toast.

HEALTH TALKS.

COLDS PERMANENTLY DAMAGING.

Because colds do not usually cause immediate death, they are commonly regarded as of little importance. It is rather unfortunate that colds are regarded so lightly because not only may they become the beginning of serious and fatal illness, but colds may do definite and permanent harm, especially when they are of frequent occurrence.

It has been truly said that age depends not so much upon the years that pass over one's head as upon the number of colds that pass through one's head.

To avoid colds, you should avoid contact with persons who have colds. If this cannot be done, then make certain that your hands, which have come in contact with the infected person, are washed before you use them to carry food to your mouth. Avoid using things in common with the person who has a cold.

Body resistance, another factor in avoiding colds, means sane and hygienic living. Avoid undue fatigue or anything that will lower vitality. Plenty of fresh air, at least eight hours of sleep, plain food well chewed, plenty of water, avoidance of overheated rooms, and avoidance of all excesses—such a regime will go a long way in keeping you free from colds.

Keeping the feet warm and dry is important. Cold draughts, especially when the body is moist and fatigued, always favour the development of a cold.

Resistance to colds may be developed by stimulating the skin to quick and effective reaction by cold shower baths. These should not be undertaken, however, without first getting your doctor's advice.

If a cold has developed, stay at home, go to bed and stay there until well again. All cases that develop chills with a rise of temperature should at once be seen by a physician.

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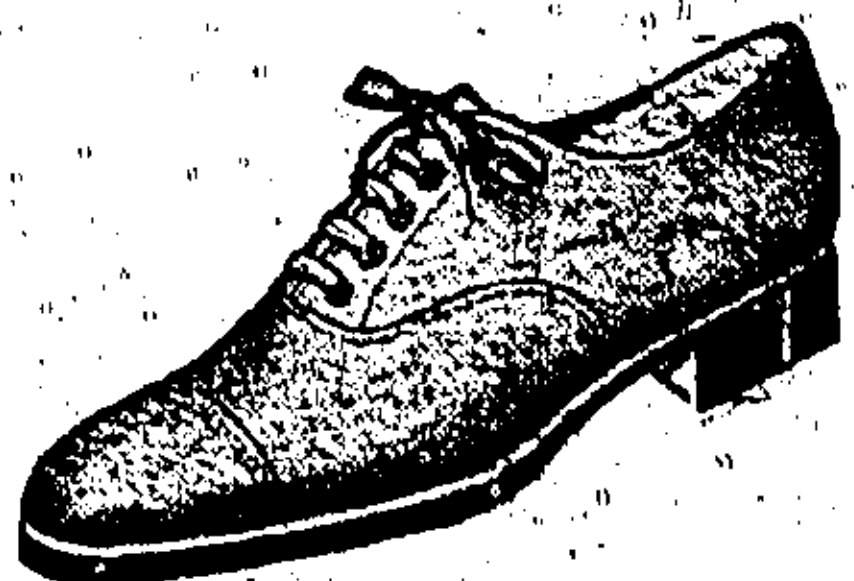
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is essential to
good eyesightUse Edison
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lighting fixtures**TRAMWAY SCRIP
CASE.**SENTENCES AT CRIMINAL
SESSIONS.SEVEN YEARS FOR EACH
PRISONER.

The most important case in the Criminal Sessions calendar, which opened before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) yesterday morning, was that in which two Chinese were charged with the forgery of a scrip purporting to be for 500 shares in the Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd. Proceedings concluded in the afternoon.

The prisoners, Chan Fuk, alias Chan Sau Nam, and Pun Pui, alias Pun Wai Nam, were charged on the first count with conspiring together with one Chan Lo Yat and others to utter a forged valuable security and on a second count of conspiracy to defraud such persons as might be induced to part with money for the scrip. Additional charges were uttering a forged document, against the second prisoner, and aiding and abetting in the same offence, against the first prisoner.

In admitting the third charge of uttering the document, Pun Pui stated that he was encouraged to do so by Chan Lo Yat, and he admitted that he knew the document was forged. The plea of guilty was accepted and prisoner was removed from the dock; Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy (Assistant Attorney General) stating that he did not wish to proceed on the other charges.

Chan Fuk denied all the charges and the trial proceeded before a jury.

The Crown Case.
Addressing the jury, Mr. Fitzroy said that the prisoner approached Mr. Ho Sik Hung, an interpreter in the office of Mr. A. A. Lopes, sharebroker, and suggested getting buyers for forged share certificates. Ho joined in the scheme, having already reported the whole thing to his employer, and made arrangements with the police. Certain numbers of share certificates were supplied by Ho with the knowledge of Mr. Lopes and the police, and Mr. Lopes also prepared a transfer for 500 shares valued at \$10,250. This document was handed over by Mr. Ho to the other party, and the stamp duty of \$20.50 was recovered from the first prisoner.

Dealing with the final handing over of the document, Mr. Fitzroy said that a buyer was introduced through the police and the sale was fixed to take place on January 18th at the office of Mr. Lopes, while Mr. Lopes was supposed to be away. The second prisoner entered the office with Mr. Ho and was arrested when he produced the forged document and handed it to the buyer. The first prisoner, who remained in the street, was arrested at the same time.

Statement by Prisoner.
At the close of evidence bearing out the prosecution's case, the first accused made a long statement with regard to his dealings with Chan Lo Yat (a man not in custody), who, he maintained, encouraged him to take part in the fraud. At first he was not aware that the document was forged, but when he found this out on January 16th he refused to take any further part in the scheme. Accused also alleged that a Portuguese person did the forgery.

Mr. Fitzroy mentioned that the Portuguese man in question was arrested and the accused volunteered to give evidence against him. There was, however, no corroboration, and the charge was not proceeded with.

Continuing his statement, accused said that he was with the second prisoner and Mr. Ho at a restaurant on the day the sale was due to take place at the office of Mr. Lopes. He took no part in it, and he happened to be in the House Street at the time in order to see a solicitor's clerk on business.

Verdict and Sentence.
After the summing up by His Lordship, the jury without retiring brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the prisoner on all counts.

Pun Pui, the second accused, was brought back to the dock. In addressing the two prisoners His Lordship said there was no doubt they acted together. Chan Fuk was sentenced to three years' hard labour on the conspiracy charge, and to seven years on the charge of uttering the sentences to run concurrently. Pun Pui also received a term of seven years' hard labour on the charge to which he pleaded guilty.

**GERMAN SENT TO
PRISON.**ARMS ABOARD S.S.
SAARBRUECKEN.SAMPAN WOMAN ALSO
SENTENCED.

Frederick Thun, a German store-keeper on board the s.s. Saarbruecken was sentenced to two years' hard labour by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith and Major C. Willson at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon for possession of ten revolvers, 30 magazines and 1,000 rounds of ammunition without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The defendant said that he had no intention of selling the arms and ammunition. They were handed to him by a man in Antwerp and he only showed them to a Chinese when he was asked if he had any arms.

Inspector Ogg, who was in charge of the case, informed the Magistrate that the police had received information regarding the arms, and, going to the defendant's cabin they found the arms and ammunition wrapped in a parcel and concealed under a quilt. It would appear that the defendant was awaiting a client to come and take them.

In reply to the Magistrate's question regarding the man's record, Inspector Ogg said that nothing was known about him. He joined the ship less than a year ago.

The above sentence was imposed without the option of a fine.

Three Years for Sampan Woman.

Three years' imprisonment was imposed by the Magistrate on a Chinese sampan woman who was charged with possession of seven revolvers, 88 rounds of ammunition and four daggers aboard her boat lying in the Yau-mat Typhoon Shelter. The defendant pleaded guilty.

Detective Inspector Fallon, who was in charge of the case, said that in company with Detective Sergeants Mottram and Meadows he boarded the defendant's boat when it was alongside the wharf in the Typhoon Shelter. She was asked for her licence and if she had any arms, but made no reply to either question. The boat was searched and Sgt. Mottram found the arms, ammunition and holsters in the living part of the boat.

Inspector Fallon remarked that the sampan was obviously the headquarters of a dangerous armed gang who had carried out many armed robberies recently. The gang had now been partly broken up and it was significant an armed robbery recently carried out by three men each armed with a revolver was reported. The description of the revolvers tallied with the weapons concealed on the boat. In addition three electric torches were found.

The woman gave the police no assistance, remaining mute about the arms. All she said was that she had an uncle at Aberdeen. Her husband, Wong Sam, was wanted by the police who suspected him of being a leader of the gang. All the weapons were in good condition.

In imposing sentence of three years' imprisonment, Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith said that it was not an ordinary case. It was in a different category from the last case, and everything pointed to the weapons being used for armed robbery and nothing else.

Unserviceable Rifle.
A charge of possession of a rifle, five detonators and three rounds of ammunition was brought against a master of a junk before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith at the same Court yesterday morning.

Detective Sergeant Humphreys said that the police did not take a serious view of the case as the rifle could not be fired. The defendant had a permit for the usual armaments for a junk but the arms mentioned in this case were outside the permit.

A fine of \$10 was imposed and the arms and ammunition ordered to be confiscated.

**HARMSTON'S CIRCUS
GENEROSITY.**\$481 FOR TUNG WAH
HOSPITAL.

The Chairman of the Directors of the Tung Wah Hospital has addressed the following letter of thanks to Mr. William Harmston, thanking him for the Benefit Performance on Saturday.

The letter states:
Dear Sir,—In the name of the Tung Wah Hospital I beg to thank you for the Benefit Performance in aid of the Hospital on Saturday last, which resulted in the net amount to the Hospital of the sum of \$481. I beg to enclose herewith the Hospital's formal receipt. Our thanks to you are all the more hearty because the offer of the Benefit Performance came spontaneously from you, and because of the enthusiasm displayed, not only by yourself, but by your manager, Mr. Phillips, in endeavouring to make the performance the success it turned out to be. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

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- 1207 { Parla Valse (Arditi)
The Gypsy and the Bird (Ozenford-Benedict)
- 1338 { La Capinera (The Wren) (J. Benedict)
La Paloma (The Dove) (Yradier)
- 1335 { Home Sweet Home (Fayre-Bishop)
Last Rose of Summer (Moore)
- 6784 { Proch's Air and Variations (Proch)
Zemire et Azor-La Fauvette (The Warbler) (Gretzy)
- 8089 { Traviata-Imponete (Verdi) (with Giuseppe De Luca)
Traviata-Dite alla Giovine (Verdi) (with De Luca)
- 10013 { Lucia-Sextetto (Donizetti) with Homer-Gigli-De Luca-Pinza and Bada
Rigoletto-Quartet (Verdi) with Homer-Gigli and De Luca.

* Included in MME. GALLI-CURCI'S Recital at
the QUEEN'S THEATRE on MARCH 25th.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.(Victor Distributors)
CHATER ROAD.**S.R.O. GEORGE WATT
RETIREES.**

AN ADVENTUROUS CAREER.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS.

A cable was received on Saturday conveying the news that Mr. George Watt, Senior Revenue Officer, who went home last year on medical grounds, is not returning to the service. At the time of his departure the question of his retirement or return for a further term of service if his health permitted it was left open. It is understood that he recently underwent an operation and is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. Watt, joined the Dumbarton County Police in 1903 at the age of nineteen, but decided to come East and he joined the Hong Kong Police Force the following year.

His Local Career.
In 1905 he was identified with Hon. Mr. F. J. Badesley, then Captain Superintendent of Police, in the creation of the Finger Print Department which is at the present time a useful aid in tracing offenders. During his service he was also a member of the Fire Brigade. With the rank of Acting Sergeant, he was transferred to the Import and Export Department as a Revenue Officer in 1914.

After a term of leave and acting as Chief Preventive Officer he was appointed Senior Revenue Officer in October, 1921. In November of the same year an important event took place—his marriage at the Union Church, Kennedy Road, to Miss Margaret Milne Pirie, at one time a teacher in Kowloon and who became well-known as a member of the Hong Kong Philharmonic Society.

Risky Raids on Opium Dens.
Mr. Watt possessed a charmed life and on many occasions received tough handling in raiding opium dens. Entering these places, often single-handed, he carried out his raids at great personal risks in the dark hours. Stones have been hurled at him, he has fallen from heights, and even "cracked" his skull, but he survived, much to the surprise of his enemies and friends alike.

It is recalled that one morning he embarked on one of his lonely quests in an undesirable quarter of Waichai. Placing a ladder against the roof of a small out-house at the rear of a building, he was climbing it in an endeavour to get in unannounced through a window. An inmate, however, had watched the proceedings, and when Mr. Watt had almost reached the top rung of the ladder he pushed it away, hurling him to the ground.

On another occasion he was charged a fugitive through a doorway when he received a nasty blow on his forehead from the top of the door frame.

In Shangkwan he fought single-handed with two desperadoes, upsetting a lamp in the struggle, but still holding on to the two prisoners.

**PRISON AND BIRCH FOR
SNATCHER.**SOLDIER'S DETERMINED
PURSUIT.

A Chinese was convicted by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy, of snatching a handbag from Mrs. Murphy of No. 538, Nathan Road at 8.30 p.m. on Saturday, and sentenced to six months' hard labour and 15 strokes of the birch.

Detective-Sergeant Meadows, who was in charge of the case, told His Worship that at the time Mrs. Murphy was returning to the military quarters at President Apartments pushing a pram. She was about to lift the pram on to the steps of her house when somebody snatched her purse. She shouted, and Pte. Martin who lived at the military quarters rushed out and chased the defendant. Finding that he was unable to overtake him, Pte. Martin returned to the house where he got a bicycle and returned to the chase. Nearing the railway bridge at Homantin he came across the defendant and dismounted to catch him. The man ran away but was arrested by two Indian constables who saw him discard the purse which they retrieved. They found several articles on the defendant which had been taken out of the purse.

Corroborative evidence was given by Mrs. Murphy, who described the clothes and general appearance of the thief.

The defendant said that he found the purse on the ground and was taking some of the articles out of the purse when he was arrested.

Sergeant Meadows asked His Worship to take a serious view of the case and remarked that Mrs. Murphy had been considerably upset by the incident. The Magistrate in convicting the defendant remarked that he thought everything pointed to his being the thief. It was a cowardly act.

still holding on to the two prisoners.

A Model in Court Procedure.

Although intent on stopping the opium evil, and stern to those who came under arrest, he was, nevertheless, lenient to the deserving ones when brought before the Courts. The phrase "I entered the house, saw a man seated on the bed with an opium pipe and lamp beside him" was invariably the prelude to evidence of his discoveries, and he would then give lucid facts to support his case.

A Police Magistrate, who now holds a higher position, often pointed to Mr. Watt as a model which might well be followed by police officers and others giving evidence.

Mr. George Watt is a brother of Det. Inspector J. J. Watt who retired some years ago, and of Sub-Inspector E. C. Watt who left here on retirement in July last year. His present residence is at "Glenaden Villa," near Aberdeen. There will be many here who will wish "Geordie," as he is familiarly called, a speedy return to health and success in his retirement.

CATHEDRAL WEDDING.

GEORGE—PATEY.

SAILING ON EMPRESS OF
ASIA.

A pretty wedding was celebrated yesterday in St. John's Cathedral, the Dean (the Very Rev. A. Swann) officiating. The bride was Miss Florence Elizabeth George, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. George, of the Naval Yard, Kowloon, the bridegroom, Mr. Walter Patey, Chief Officer of the s.s. Hai Ning, and second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Patey, of Durham-on-Sea, Somerset.

The bride, who was attended by her three sisters as bridesmaids, was given away by her father. She looked very charming in a dress of white satin trimmed with lace and orange blossom with a long train. Her embroidered tulle veil was secured by a wreath of orange blossom and she carried a sheaf of lilies.

Miss Maude George, the chief bridesmaid, wore a picture frock of mauve georgette, a crinoline hat to match, and silver shoes, while little Winnie and Peggy had long frilled frocks of pink georgette with caps of silver lace, and silver shoes. They all three carried posies of violets.

Mrs. George, the bride's mother, wore brown *crêpe de chine* with a hat to match.

A brother officer of the bridegroom, Mr. C. A. Bickford, was best man.

After the ceremony a reception was held in the lounge of Lane, Crawford's Restaurant which was prettily decorated for the occasion. The happy couple received their many friends standing under a large wedding bell of white flowers, and all the usual good wishes and toasts were given.

Mr. and Mrs. Patey left for Repulse Bay Hotel and are sailing to-day on the Empress of Asia for England. The bride's going away dress was of green and lawn spun silk, worn with a velvet hat and shoes to match.

CINEMA NEWS.**"STREET ANGEL" TO-DAY
AT QUEEN'S.**

"Street Angel" will be screened again to-day at the Queen's Theatre. The scene of the story is laid in Naples and the soft-toned photographic treatment of many of the scenes is a conspicuous contribution to cinematography. Janet Gaynor, as a waif of the Neapolitan waterfront, and Farrell as a vagabond artist who meets and falls in love with her, handle their roles well. The story tells of Angelina's attempt to get money for her dying mother by theft, for which she is arrested and sentenced to prison. She escapes and joins a small travelling circus in which she becomes a ballet performer. Here she meets Gino, the wanderer, who is a painter, but their romance is interrupted by the police. The happy ending is however provided.

SAMOAN DANCERS
AT CANTON.RETURNING TO HONG KONG
ON FRIDAY.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

The Samoan dancers and singers under the direction of Madame Claude Riviere has arrived in Canton for a short visit.

In an interview with Madame Riviere, our correspondent was told that these songs and dances represent the spirit of the South Seas and depict the life and habits of the Samoan, among the finest and purest type of the Polynesians. Madame Riviere said that no pain has been spared to bring her troupe to perfection in Polynesian arts. She intends to take her troupe to Europe and introduce the Polynesian art there.

"This will be absolutely new to Europe, and I haven't the slightest doubt but that it will be welcomed there as it has been in other parts of the world," she declared. "Europe has had its Russian and Negro dances and songs and is very tired of them. What it wants now is something new. We have already booked for London, Paris and Berlin and shall sail to give performances in these centres shortly."

They expect to leave for Hong Kong on Friday morning to give another series of performances at the Queen's Theatre.

Explored the South Seas.

Madame Riviere has taken the greatest interest in the welfare of the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands. She went to the United States of America during the Great War and founded a French magazine in New York. She was later connected with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was sent to Tahiti eight years ago to investigate and report on the economic conditions there for the French Government.

"For 4 or 5 years I explored the South Sea Islands all by myself," she said to the representative of the Daily Press. "I travelled in native schooners with native captains and crews. In each island I slept and ate with the natives. I was greatly struck with their generosity and mode of thought and living. I danced with the native women and am very fond of it. In one island I was the first white woman seen for 17 years."

A.S.P. MURPHY'S ESCAPE.

CAR ACCIDENT ON STANLEY
ROAD.

Assistant Superintendent T. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. J. Murphy and Master Murphy (wife and son of Inspector J. Murphy) had an extremely unpleasant experience in a motor accident on the Stanley Road on Sunday evening, and were lucky to escape with a few bruises. The driver of the public car which they had hired was on the uphill road from Stanley to the main round-the-island road when he threw out the clutch and the car at once began to run backwards. Mr. Murphy, who was sitting in front, seized the wheel and tried to run the car against the embankment to prevent it going down the hill at the corner. He was partly successful, for though the car ran back for about 20 yards, Mr. Murphy steered it into the embankment, and it turned right over.

Mrs. T. Murphy and Master Murphy were thrown clear, but the Superintendent, the driver and Mrs. J. Murphy were imprisoned in their seats, fortunately without injury.

Mr. A. B. Allen (of the R.N. Dockyard) and Mr. H. L. Lockhart (Inspector of Factories) who were passing in another public car rendered assistance, and after fighting the damaged car Mr. Murphy and his party returned to town in their car.

The ladies have been ordered a few days' rest but Mr. Murphy was back at work yesterday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

ENGLISH CHILD DIES IN
HOSPITAL.

It was learned last night that Nellie, the daughter of Sub-Inspector H. E. Rodgers at Sheungshui Police Station, who fell from the verandah of the Station on Saturday afternoon, died at the Kowloon Hospital yesterday afternoon without regaining consciousness.

The deepest sympathy will be extended to Inspector and Mrs. Rodgers in their bereavement.

COUNTERFEIT COIN
MAKING.THREE-YEAR SENTENCE AT
SESSIONS.

INADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE.

Two Chinese were on trial at the Criminal Sessions yesterday afternoon before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) for possession of moulds for coining five-cent and ten-cent pieces Hong Kong currency and on a further count of possession of coins counterfeit of the same denominations with intent to utter. Prisoners denied both charges and elected to be tried before the jury which was engaged in another case reported elsewhere.

Case for the Prosecution.

Outlining his case, Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney General, stated that the prisoners lived on the first floor of No. 79, Yu Chow Street, Shamshui-po. Acting on information, a party of police raided the floor on January 28th on a search warrant. When the police officers entered, the second prisoner rushed out of a rear cubicle, but was arrested. The other prisoner who was then in the cubicle was observed to throw something out of the window. Parts of the plaster-of-Paris moulds produced in Court were found in the yard, also two coins each of five and ten-cent pieces.

Search of the two prisoners revealed more coins in their clothing. Following these discoveries, a chatty with a ladle containing hot milk, bottles containing plaster of Paris, a yellow liquid, more coins and molten metal, and other things were found in the cubicle.

Mr. V. C. Branson, acting Government Analyst, stated in the witness box that he received the exhibits from his predecessor, Mr. Dovey, prior to the latter's departure on leave. These had been handed to Mr. Dovey by the police. His Lordship then said he must consider how far Mr. Branson's evidence was admissible.

Police Seals Missing.

Mr. Fitzroy pointed out in reference to a package of coins entered as an exhibit that it was sealed by the police before it was handed over to Mr. Dovey, and the same Chinese newspaper wrapping was there. Mr. Branson, in answer to His Lordship, said that the newspaper wrapping was "similar" to that which he had seen when he opened the package, but there was another yellow paper over the package which bore the seals. This yellow wrapper with the police seals, however, was not included among the exhibits in Court. His Lordship then asked Mr. Branson to stand down.

Evidence of the execution of the search warrant, the arrest of the prisoners, and the seizure of the various articles in Court was given by Sergeant Brittain. Mr. Branson, who re-entered the witness box, stated that by the aid of the moulds a good imitation of coins could be made. The coins included in the charge, he said, were all false, and further that the molten metal found was practically of the same composition as the coins. Evidence on other articles examined was disallowed.

A Statement by Prisoner.

In a long statement the second accused said that he had lived for 20 years at Saiyingpun on the Hong Kong side. One day he accidentally met an old friend who introduced him to the house of the first accused promising him that he would "earn two meals a day nothing." He had a meal, washed up the dishes, and entered the cubicle to put on his jacket and go out when the police entered. He denied that he ran away and stated that he made a confession at the Shamshui-po Police Station under threats of being beaten.

After the summing up, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoners on both counts. Sentence of three years' hard labour on each count, to run concurrently, was passed on each prisoner.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S
HOSTEL.

FURTHER DONATIONS.

The Joint Hon. Treasurers of the Organising Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Building Fund:

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Southern	\$100
Miss W. I. Griffin	100
Miss B. M. Pope	100
Anonymous	per Miss Middleton Smith
Mr. and Mrs. Martin	100

KING EDWARD HOTEL CONFLAGRATION.

FURTHER DRAMATIC EVIDENCE AT
CORONER'S INQUIRY.CHICAGO UNIVERSITY GRADUATE'S NARROW
ESCAPE.

STORY OF LOCKED EXIT DOOR.

Very few members of the public were present at yesterday's hearing of the King Edward Hotel fire inquiry. Mr. E. W. Hamilton sat as Coroner with a jury consisting of Mr. N. S. Brown (foreman), Mr. C. Little and Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy, at the Central Magistracy.

At the previous hearing the Coroner intimated that the proceedings would probably be of a lengthy nature and would extend over a fortnight, with sittings at 2.15 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

The inquiry is, primarily, an inquest upon Mr. Woods, an Australian, who was one of the ten victims who lost their lives in the disaster. At the previous hearing, evidence was given of identification, and the finding of the charred remains after the fire was under control.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida e Castro, junior, held a watching brief for the proprietors, Mr. Elm Shing Lo represented Mr. Wicheh (the licensee) and Mr. H. C. Lee appeared on behalf of the China Land Investment Company.

P.W.D. OFFICIAL'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness at yesterday's hearing was Mr. Arthur E. Wright, Assistant Director of Public Works, who produced his plan of Royal Building (which embodied the King Edward and Savoy Hotels) originally submitted for the construction of the building in 1902. While the building was in course of erection, further plans were submitted, floor by floor, by Messrs. Leigh and Orange. They were simply submitted for information. The requirements of the law of that time were satisfied by the submission of the first general plan. No plan for the fifth floor had been traced. The absence of that plan did not make the building "illegal."

Coroner: Is anything being done to the two hotels?

Witness: I understand that Messrs. Leigh and Orange are desirous of taking certain steps with reference to the Savoy. Unless the walls have to be largely rebuilt, I cannot stop wooden floors being put in, but I can prevent the erection of lath and plaster walls.

Coroner: What steps would you take, in the case of King Edward Hotel if concrete floors were not put in—I can only advise the police to refuse a licence. As a matter of fact, any building used as an hotel is "an exceptional building to-day under the terms of the Amendment Ordinance of 1927 and I could insist upon the use of any material I consider desirable."

Buildings Not Released.

In reply to a question from the Coroner, Inspector Lane said the buildings are still in the hands of the police and, until the Coroner releases them, there cannot be any rebuilding.

Mr. Wright: I should advise permission be given to pull down any dangerous parts.

Coroner: Certainly, but nothing more.

Mr. Lee: That is all my clients are desirous of doing at present, Your Worship, although a temporary roof is required.

Mr. T. H. King, Captain Superintendent of Police, said that searching and clearing away of the debris have been completed. Exhaustive search has failed to reveal further human remains nor had any more people been reported missing.

Mr. Tsung Foo Kwong said he was a member of the Hotel Company. The China Land Investment Company were the owners of the building. Witness had room 308 assigned to him on the third floor. He went to his room at about 3 a.m. on the morning of the fire. The front door of the Hotel was closed down when he arrived and he had to knock twice until Wong In, the lift boy, opened the door. Wong rebolted the door and they both entered the lift. Witness did not notice fire or smoke in the vicinity of the lift nor did he consider anything to be amiss. He was not smoking nor did he see Wong In smoking.

The First Alarm.

When they arrived at the third floor, Wong called out to To Chat who was sleeping in a small room adjoining the lift shaft. To Chat unlocked the door of room 308 and witness entered this room and commenced to wash. Immediately after, he heard To Chat call out to Wong In, "Too smoke. Fire."

Witness rushed out of his room and saw smoke coming up the staircase from below although he saw no flames at the moment. He heard cries on the second floor so he blew a police whistle. People ran past him so he started to run for the main staircase but he was unable to descend owing to the smoke. Other people were rushing up the stairs so witness went up to the roof and crossed by a bridge to Alexandra Building.

Cross-examined by the Coroner, witness said that from the time he entered the lift until he rushed out on to the staircase, no more than ten minutes had elapsed. The door at the bottom of the concrete stairs was locked at night as a matter of routine because there was a stock of wine and spirits in the store room. He did not know whether the door was locked on the night of the fire, though.

Coroner: We have seen the door and there is not the slightest doubt that it was locked. The manager will tell you that he dived down to the basement and clambered out through a window.

Mr. King: I was present when the door—or rather, gate—was smashed open by the fire brigade.

A Lucky Resident.

Mr. Jennings Li Wong, graduate of Chicago University, said he occupied room 204 on the second floor. He returned to the hotel at about 3 o'clock. The front door was locked and he rang the bell several times but got no answer. He then began to notice a reflection from the direction of the lift. Peeping through a window, he saw flames. He shouted "Fire" and other people in the street gathered around.

Witness tried to find a policeman. He saw two Indians blowing police whistles and said to them, "Set off the alarm—it's no use whistling!" He could not say whether they were policemen or watchmen. At any rate, they did not understand but kept on whistling. The fire engine came up then.

In reply to the Coroner, witness said that six or seven minutes elapsed between his first seeing the flames and the arrival of the firemen.

"I should like to make a few remarks, Your Worship," he said. "A little after two o'clock on the preceding morning when I got back to the hotel the front door was open and a boy was standing there but, on Sunday night the door was locked. A further point is the rapidity with which the fire spread. Just a few moments after I saw the flames in the basement, I saw flames on the top floor!"

Room Boy's Deposition.

The Coroner read a deposition taken at the bedside of To Chat, the room boy who is lying in the Government Civil Hospital in a serious condition.

This boy was apparently on duty from 7 p.m. in company with a coolie. He could not say at what time the fire began. He was tidying a bed in room 302 when the room became full of smoke which came from the first floor. He ran into other rooms to see what was the cause of the fire but could see nothing. He tried to find the way down the stairs but the smoke was too dense and turned him back.

He ran back to one of the rooms and went out on the verandah and saw the firemen in the street below holding out a sheet. They shouted to him to jump. He was injured in doing so.

"Just at this point," observed Mr. Hamilton, "the boy became delirious so I do not think it is necessary to read the few rambling remarks which he made at the finish."

Where the Fire Started.

The next witness was Wong In, the lift boy, who said he had been employed at the hotel for over 12 years. It was his duty to look after the main hall after 10 o'clock at night and he took people to their rooms when they came in late. He remembered taking Mr. Tsung up in the lift. He bolted the front door behind him and, on reaching the third floor, proceeded to rouse To Chat. Witness remained on the third floor for about five minutes in case Mr. Tsung wanted to go downstairs again.

To Chat asked witness why there was so much smoke on the staircase. Witness looked down the staircase and saw his hand rising from below. He entered the lift and descended. He saw a glare at the bottom of the main stairs so he blew his whistle.

In reply to the Coroner, he said he saw flames coming from a stack of rattan baskets by a wooden partition. The baskets had been there on the previous night as the spot was sometimes used as a temporary storing place for luggage. He noticed nothing wrong with the baskets when he first took Mr. Tsung up in the lift. It took him about five minutes to go up in the lift and reach the bottom again.

No Fire Drill.

There was a hydrant about six feet away from the baskets but he forgot all about it. When he got to the main door he heard the lift bell ringing after he had given the alarm with his whistle. He did not take the lift up to the people who were ringing the bell until he heard other whistles answer him in the street. Then he took the lift up to the second floor where two Chinese gentlemen were waiting. He took them down. By the time he reached the first floor the lift was among the flames and his hand was burned. He got the lift down to the ground floor but it was impossible to take it up again.

Neither witness nor Mr. Tsung were smoking when they first went up in the lift. The floors of the King Edward Hotel were sometimes cleaned with wax and kerosene.

Mr. Hamilton: You might find out by means of an official test, please, Mr. King, what would be the actual effect of using such a mixture on wood for 15 years—Yes, Your Worship.

Continuing, the lift boy said the hydrant and hose were in existence when he first went to the hotel. He had never been instructed in its use and had never taken part in any fire drill. He had never seen any fire drill carried out at the hotel nor had he seen written instructions anywhere in the hotel as to the procedure to be followed in the event of a fire or any other emergency.

Coroner: It is possible that such a thing as fire drill was unknown in a good many hotels in the Colony until last Monday. And I expect it will be unknown again after a month has gone by!

The inquiry was then adjourned until Wednesday afternoon.

ROBBER GETS FOUR
YEARS.ATTACK ON CHINESE
DOCTOR.

JERVOIS STREET CASE.

A plea of guilty was entered by a Chinese in the first case on the Criminal Sessions calendar before the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) yesterday.

The prisoner was charged with carrying out a robbery, assisted by two others, at No. 33, Jervois Street, the residence of a Chinese doctor on the day before Chinese New Year. A purse, a bunch of keys, and \$185 was stolen from the doctor, while an amah was also robbed of jewellery and money.

In explaining the facts, Mr. H. Somerset Fitzroy, Assistant Attorney General, stated that the prisoner and another man entered the floor on the pretence of having come to obtain treatment. While they were talking, a third man knocked at the door and was admitted.

A Plucky Amah.

While he was examining the supposed patient, the doctor was suddenly seized by the throat and overpowered. The robbers searched the floor, but suddenly an amah knocked at the door. She was admitted, but refused to keep quiet. Her idea of keeping quiet, however, said Mr. Fitzroy, was to throw a basin into the yard and scream for all she was worth. The robbers then ran away from the floor, but one of them (the prisoner) was caught in the street, and on the way to the station he made a fruitless attempt to escape.

Prisoner was sentenced to four years' hard labour.

CROWN LAND SALES.

TWO KOWLOON LOTS.

The sales by public auction of two pieces of land at Kowloon produced keen bidding at the Land Office of the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1211 with an area of about 6,900 sq. feet was knocked to Messrs. Wong Tat Yuen and Kong Wong of 128, Ki Lung Street, Shamshui-po, for \$15,400. The upset price was \$12,440.

Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2180, which was next offered by Mr. Parker-Rees, has an area of about 14,135 sq. feet. It was sold to Mr. Andrew Harper for \$45,000, the upset price being \$28,570.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIES AND MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Local Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £70,000, will be received by the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, until 11 O'clock a.m. on the 19th MARCH, 1929.**

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling), No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the **TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICER, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."**

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby Notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Acts 23 George III., Cap. 52, and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

A. S. HERBERT, Major R.A.P.C., Treasury Chest Officer, His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hong Kong. [7339]

HONG KONG LAWN BOWLS ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING in JARDINE, MATHESON & CO'S BOARDROOM on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20th at 5.30 p.m. All Lawn Bowlers are invited to Attend.

C. J. TACCHIT, Hon. Secretary. [7343]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its Registration) will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on THURSDAY, the 27th MARCH, 1929, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st OCTOBER, 1928. The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 23rd DAY of MARCH to THURSDAY, the 27th DAY of MARCH, 1929, Both Days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hong Kong, 18th Mar., 1929. [7361]

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, P. & O. Building, on FRIDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1929, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st DECEMBER, 1928, and electing Directors and Auditors. The REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th MARCH, 1929, to 22nd MARCH, 1929, Both Days inclusive, during which Period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong, 1st Mar., 1929. [7469]

THE HONG KONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned on TUESDAY, the 26th MARCH, 1929, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended the 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th MARCH, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers, THE HONG KONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., Hong Kong, 5th Mar., 1929. [7480]

NOTICE.

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, 27th MARCH, 1929, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1928.

THE SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 27th MARCH, 1929 (Both Days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager, Hong Kong, 18th Mar., 1929. [7521]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SECOND EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 30th MARCH, 1929, and on MONDAY, 1st APRIL, 1929 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB, and CLARENCE BAR STABLES. Entries will CLOSE at 12 O'clock Noon on FRIDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1929. [7335]

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION intends at an Early Date to apply to the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of Hong Kong for a Bill to amend the Constitution of the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1929. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors for the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. [7515]

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Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDING. [7363]

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TO LET—From 15th MAY to 30th NOVEMBER, No. 293, PEAK. Five Roomed HOUSE Fully Furnished, with Three Modern Bathrooms, Garden, 8 Minutes Ride from TRAM and on Motor Road.—Apply: JOHN FLEMING, c/o LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS. [7472]

TO LET Unfurnished from 1st APRIL, "LA HACIENDA" No. 184, THE PEAK. Rent Moderate. Apply to Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. [7491]

TO LET OR FOR SALE—At FANLING (in On Lok Village), Furnished or Unfurnished, 4 Roomed HOUSE with Garden and Garage. Moderate Price. Apply: KWONG SANG HONG, LTD., 250, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL. [7365]

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FOR SALE—One Morris Oxford MOTOR CAR 1928 model, 5 seater, in perfect condition—Owner driven. Apply: Box No. 7499, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7499]

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—SAILOR, Excellent Character, Finishing with Navy. Shortly seeks Employment as Travelling Companion. References can be supplied if needed.—Apply: Box 410, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7410]

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced Wine and Spirit BROKER.—Apply: Box No. 7532, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7532]

OUTPOST FIRM requires Services of YOUNG MAN to cover Bookkeeping and Stenography.—Reply stating Qualifications, Age, Nationality and Salary required, to Box No. 411, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7411]



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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 4.40 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone which continues to weaken has passed into the Pacific. A depression is situated between Shantung and the lower Yangtze Valley.

Local Forecast:—N.E. or variable winds, moderate, fair.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Harold and Mrs. J. H. Serrin thank all friends for expressions of sympathy in their recent bereavement. [7540]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street. London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, March 19th, 1929.

PEASANTS AND POLITICS.

CONSIDERABLE significance attaches to the announcement that "bread booklets" are being distributed in Russian cities in order to prevent that commodity being used as fodder for horses. The new regulation is a clear admission of the seriousness of the food problem in Russia, and there is a political angle to this question which may have far-reaching reactions. Confronted by a serious decline in the area sown with winter crops, the Soviet Government is mobilising all its strength to obtain increased spring plantings to bring the total within the needs of the country's growing population. Reports that the acreage under winter cultivation was critically short have been confirmed from official sources. The Commissar of Transportation, recently appointed to head the intensive drive to enlarge spring acreage, has told the Council of People's Commissars that the winter sowings are about 3,000,000 hectares below last year's.

This gloomy picture has been filled in with some detailed information by an official of the Commissariat of Agriculture, writing in *Pravda*. He indicated that in the most important grain regions the winter plantings not only failed to reach the plans for this year, but fell considerably below the 1927 total. In the sections of the Ukraine affected by the partial crop failure of last year, winter sowings are 25 per cent. smaller than in 1927; similar sections in Northern Caucasus show a 17 per cent. decline. Presumably a shortage of seed, draught animals, and ambition in those stricken places persisted, despite generous Government aid. A few of the agricultural districts did reach last year's acreage and several—White Russia, Middle Volga, Bashkir, etc.—even slightly surpassed it, but the general total for the Union is clearly unsatisfactory. Whether the spring plantings can be expanded sufficiently to cover these losses is the most important question now confronting the Soviet regime. It is not merely overhauls of political conflicts, but determines their nature, and will probably determine their outcome.

If a crop sufficient to feed the population can be obtained (there is for the present no thought of exporting grain), the Kremlin will feel strong enough to proceed with its present policy towards the peasants. A short crop—with its equally unsavoury alternatives of short rations or grain imports—would probably force a considerable swing towards the Right, that is towards allowing freer economic development to the individual peasant. The recent revisions of the agricultural taxes may, indeed, be taken as the beginning of that swing. The new law has been announced, of course, coincident with the beginning of the drive for larger spring acreage. The exemption of land placed under cultivation in excess of last year's acreage, and the official promise that grain prices would not be lowered, doubtless will have some effect in encouraging increased plantings. It remains to be seen whether the effect will be large enough to achieve the 7 per cent. increase called for by the plans of the Government.

The present outlook is apparently not too bright. In the dozens of editorials and articles and speeches exhorting the Soviet apparatus to exert itself in the matter, one feels a touch of panic. There is in the public utterances, according to close observers, a lack of the usual advance optimism. Except for the new taxes, the effect of which is still problematical, the circumstances which tended to restrict winter sowings are still operative in relation to the spring sowings. The Soviet propaganda for larger acreage meets in every village an influential counter-propaganda. The discontented richer peasants, whose power in the village, no one—the Government least of all—underestimates, probably have the advantage in this clash of propaganda. Certainly the best arguments are on the side of the Government from the angle of national welfare and the interests of "Socialist construction." But unfortunately for the official policy, the peasant does not regard the problem from that angle. He thinks in elementary terms of self-interest. The "extraordinary measures" by which he was deprived of some of his grain early in 1928 have left a memory which is not easily eradicated. And the shortage of manufactured goods makes him keen to earn money that he would be otherwise. The stimulus for planting much in excess of his immediate needs is weak.

In relation to the new Soviet "grain factories" and the village "collective farms," there is more optimism, very likely justified. An increase of over 2,000,000 hectares in cultivated land is expected on these farms. Intensive efforts, too, are being made to provide selected seeds for the spring plantings, with a view to raising the productivity of the land by 3 per cent. The 37,000 tractors now in the Soviet Union are being utilised to their maximum capacity. "Tractor stations" are established at strategic points to serve the peasants of large sections, the machines being rented out for a small sum. About 9,000 more tractors will be put into the fields during the present business year—and a number of American salesmen are already on the scene to meet this demand. The national Budget provides for the purchase this year alone of 200,000,000 roubles worth of agricultural machinery and equipment, and possibly some of this business will be secured by the British commercial mission which is visiting Russia.

News and Views.

Only routine business figures on the agenda for to-day's meeting of the Sanitary Board.

The 44th annual ordinary general meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. will be held at the Hong Kong Hotel on Thursday, March 29th, at noon.

Only 4 cases of small-pox, 2 from Victoria and 2 from Kowloon (all Chinese) were reported over the week-end. There was also one case (Chinese) of diphtheria.

All those interested in lawn bowls are invited to attend annual general meeting of the Hong Kong Lawn Bowls Association, to be held tomorrow (Wednesday) in the boardroom of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson at 5.30 p.m.

A charge of possession of an air rifle brought against a young Chinese at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning was withdrawn, as the weapon was not serviceable and had been in the defendant's house for the past ten years.

It was reported to the police on Sunday that a goldsmith's assistant at the Kham Wah shop, No. 225, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, had absconded, taking with him \$221 worth of jewellery in the form of old coins, which had been handed over to him to melt down and convert into bangles.

The Chinese gentleman who bought the two pictures put up for auction at the concert and dance in the University Great Hall last Saturday, was Mr. Chan Lim Pak. The function was organised by the women undergraduates of the "Varsity" in order to raise funds for building a Women's Hostel, which is badly needed, and the \$110 realised by these two pictures was a welcome contribution.

Three months' hard labour was the sentence imposed by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning, on an unemployed Chinese who pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny from the Temple Street. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecuting police officer that the man was "somewhat silly" and had been discharged previously when up for a similar offence.

A ton of the material which goes to make up the star known as the Companion of Sirius would go inside a match-box, according to Professor A. S. Eddington, of London. He explained in a lecture that the density of the star was 60,000 times that of water. "There are two or three stars known to us which are believed to possess enormous densities," he said.

Aircraftman Shaw (Colonel Lawrence of Arabia) travelled home as a third-class passenger and held aloof from the other passengers during the voyage on the P. & O. boat.

An attack on critics of clergy-men was made recently in his parish magazine by the Rev. A. Wellesley Orr, vicar of St. Paul's, Kingston Hill. "A parson is regarded as an ass by the smart fools who form the majority of his critics," he wrote. "Like Balaam's ass, the parson who saves a life is cursed by the saved for crushing a foot in the process; and, as the story of Samson suggests, the value of the parson's jawbone is generally not appreciated until after he is dead."

A ceremony that dates back to the thirteenth century was revived recently in the ancient village church of Blidworth, near Mansfield, Nottinghamshire. It is known as "Rocking," and is symbolic of the Presentation of the Child Christ in the Temple. The latest baptised baby boy in the parish is taken to church in his long robes by the parents. During evensong the mother, standing in the church, lifts it before the vicar, who, it is dedicated its life to God's service. Then he places the child in an old wooden cradle draped in white and decorated with candles and flowers, with candles burning at each end, and gently rocks it several times.

In pursuance of his view that the salvation of India lies in *khaddar* (homespun), Gandhi has drawn up an elaborate scheme to boycott foreign cloth in accordance with the Calcutta congress. The scheme, which will shortly be submitted to the congress working committee, provides that volunteers should visit every village and town in India, collect and burn all foreign cloth and receive orders for *khaddar*. Members of the congress should visit the dealers and persuade them not to purchase foreign cloth and to cancel their orders for it. Shops selling foreign cloth should be picketed, provided there is no danger of violence being committed. Resolutions should be moved in all legislatures calling on the governments to purchase *khaddar* and demanding a prohibitive import duty on foreign cloth.

Rejoicing in Ice House Street.

Rumours which had been circulating in town during the week-end regarding the Stamp Ordinances (Amendment) Bill are officially confirmed. There is much rejoicing on the local Wall Street at the news that the measure has been dropped, but this does not mean that nothing is to be done in the direction of amending the existing regulations. The Government is still of opinion that evasion of estate and stamp duties goes on, and is determined to stop this leakage. Further consideration of the measure drafted, however, has led to the conclusion that the situation may be met more effectively in some other way. In order to ascertain the views of those most concerned in the matter, the Government has decided to invite a number of representatives of local interests to join a Committee to discuss the situation and suggest effective ways and means of meeting it. On receiving the recommendations of this Committee, the Government will return to the task of drafting the necessary amendments to the regulations now enforced. In the petition which was presented to the Government some time ago it was asserted that the extent to which estate and stamp duties were evaded did not warrant the proposed amendment of the law. We understood, however, the Government's view is that while the proposed remedies were not perfect, the existing circumstances are in fact such as to require legislative correction.

The Motor-Bus Question.

In his very interesting speech at the annual meeting of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., the Chairman referred to the recent controversy about the motor-bus franchise. Nobody has questioned the fact that the services maintained by the hotel company are very efficiently operated. Mr. Scott Harston said he did not wish to make any statement possible of controversial interpretation, and gave a very exhaustive account of the beginning and subsequent development of the company's transportation activities. The references to the Queen's Road service, however, did not throw any light on the obscure point mentioned in these columns a few days ago. Mr. Scott Harston said that after earlier applications had been refused, official permission was given in 1927 for a motor-bus service along Queen's Road. This is precisely the point upon which many people are puzzled. The Tramway Company also made earlier application, and were informed that Queen's Road was not wide enough to permit such traffic. Further application was made in 1927, and was again refused. The width of Queen's Road is not a variable quantity, and an objection based upon linear measure must apply to one applicant for a franchise as much as to another. There must have been some other reason—perhaps a perfectly sound and valid reason—for refusing one application and granting another, but obviously the width of Queen's Road was not the deciding factor.

Germany has a new record cow. Her name is "Thalia," she belongs to the Koegsberger Herd-buch-Gesellschaft, and is the first cow in Germany giving more than 13,000 kilograms of milk annually. During the past year her milk yield was 13,144 kg., the fat content being 3.31 per cent.

Sky-ambulances will be the most important subject on the agenda of the First International Congress of Medical Aviation, which is to be held in Paris for five days, beginning on May 15th. The construction of hospitals with roofs converted into landing-fields for airplanes and the organization of the fastest means to transport doctors and serums from one country to another in cases of epidemics will also be discussed. Although this is practically the first time that a definite move has been made to transform the airplane into a life-saving device, the response to the movement has been almost universal. Representatives of the United States and of the majority of European and South American countries are expected to attend. Even China and Japan have signalled their intentions to send delegates.

Salvage Treasures from the Deep.

Professor Ettore Pais, senator and historian, in an interview given at Milan has suggested the possibility of applying modern methods of salvaging the cargoes of ships sunk at sea to some of the famous lost cargoes of antiquity. The Italian Submarine Salvage Company, whose work in connection with the salvage of the cargo of the "Eliabethville" rendered it famous, is at present engaged in the Gulf of Tigullio in salvaging a cargo of relics destined for the Italian state railroads, and owing to the special means possessed by modern salvage companies, Professor Pais thinks their attention might well be turned to salvaging some of the treasures of antiquity and "the Middle Ages" lying at no great distance from the Italian coast. According to Professor Pais, there is a rich store of antique statuettes and objects of art lying at the bottom of the sea off the shores of Pompei and Herculaneum, which cities imported from Greece many treasures of antique art.

Italian Expectant Mothers.

Since the creation of the new Fascist Institute, "Figli del Littorio," the object of which is to safeguard the interests of Italians living abroad and keep alive in them love of the old country and a patriotic spirit, nearly 1,000 Italian women have come to Italy for their confinements. The idea behind this return of Italian expectant mothers to Italy is to prevent any risk of the offspring losing their Italian nationality by being born abroad. The new laws on the question of nationality in France and some other countries have rendered this step an advisable part of the general demographic program of Italy. The Ministry of the Interior set aside 1,000,000 lire to inaugurate the new institute, and further sums have since been contributed by various public bodies and private individuals. The secretaries of the various foreign "fasci" or Fascist groups abroad, have been charged with organizing the work of the new institute. The programme includes the provision of education and medical assistance to Italian children living abroad who have been abandoned by their parents, or for any other reason require looking after. Part of the scheme of the "Figli del Littorio" Institute is to organize occasional trips into Italy for sick and ailing Italian children living in other European countries.

Another New Air Plane.

An inter-island air transport service will be launched in July by the Inter-Island Airways, Ltd., of Honolulu, according to the announcement of officials who have incorporated the new concern for an initial capital of \$500,000, with a limitation of \$5,000,000. Control of the proposed air service is held by the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, whose offices, already organised to handle steamship traffic, will take on the duties of directing the air service as well. The management will have three amphibian airplanes ready to begin the service by July. Mr. F. Atherton, the president of the company, said that it is planned to operate daily round-trip services for passengers, express and baggage between the islands of Oahu, Maui and Hawaii, and possibly Kauai. Maui and Hawaii lie to the south-east of Oahu, upon which Honolulu is located, while Kauai is to the north-west. It is something over 200 miles in a direct line to Hilo, Hawaii, from Honolulu, and slightly more by way of Wailuku, Maui. Following the latter route, some 75 miles of the trip would be over the Pacific Ocean. Kauai is 100 miles in the opposite direction from Honolulu, and would require a flight of about 75 miles over frequently flying between the islands. Commercial planes have been available heretofore on a charter basis and considerable inter-island business has been done. The new company is seeking an air-mail contract with the Government.

REIGN OF TERROR IN NORTH CHINA.**PILLAGE AND MURDER.****REFUGEES POURING IN TO TENGCHOWFU.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

Chefoo, March 18th. There are no fresh developments in the local situation. Liu Chen Nien is still holding his positions in the western area, and maintaining the strictest martial law.

General Chang Tsung Chang has made several attempts to persuade Liu to join him, hitherto without success.

A foreign source at Tengchowfu reports that the situation there is daily becoming worse, particularly among the villages west and south-west of Tientsin, where the people are refusing to pay further levies to the military, and joining the "Red Spears," and similar bands which have raised the standard of revolt against the soldiers.

This has resulted in most terrible reprisals on the part of the soldiers, who are robbing and murdering, and raping the countryside.

Refugees continue to pour in to Tengchowfu, and steamers from there are not sufficient to cope with the situation.

Those who are unable to leave their villages sleep on the hillsides and return to their homes in the day-time, retreating to the hills upon the alarm of attack by either soldiers or bandits.

Chang Tsung Chang's headquarters continue to be the rendezvous of ex-officials, all endeavouring to procure a position in the event of his success.

FOR MINOR DELINQUENTS.**JUVENILE COURTS TO BE SET UP.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

NANKING, March 18th. Juvenile Courts for the trial of minor delinquents will be established all over the country in the near future, according to an order by Wang Chung Hui, the President of the Judicial Yuan.

The regulations governing the organization of these courts will be drafted and submitted to the State Council for approval.

DELEGATES TO GENEVA.**CHINESE MINISTERS APPOINTED.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

NANKING, March 18th. Chiang Tao Ping, Minister to Berlin, has been appointed to represent China at the Disarmament Conference which is scheduled to take place at Geneva in April; and Liang Lung, Counsellor to the Legation at Berlin, will represent China at the conference on counterfeits and notes, also scheduled for April.

RIFLES FROM JAPAN.**(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)**

SHANGHAI, March 18th. Sun Tien Yin has ordered 15,000 rifles from Japan, offering fourteen chests of treasures, which he had stolen from the tomb of the Empress Dowager, as security.

REPORTED BAYONETTING IN HANKOW.**(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)**

SHANGHAI, March 18th. Li Ya Yen, one of the Boycott Committee, was bayoneted by Japanese troops in Chinese territory in Hankow on Sunday morning. He was seriously wounded, and was rushed to hospital at once.

The Boycott Committee have asked the Bureau of Foreign Affairs to take action, and make representations to the Japanese officials.

SZCHUAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.**(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)**

SHANGHAI, March 18th. The Provincial Government of Szchuan will be inaugurated on the 22nd inst. with Liu Wen Hui as the Chairman, and Liu Hsiang, Tang Shih Hou, Tien Chung Yao, Hsiang Foo I and others as members. They will assume their posts on the same day.

RESTORING TIENSIN'S PORT.**A GOVERNMENT BOND ISSUE.**

The people of North China welcome the decision of the Nanking Government to approving a bond issue to cut a new channel in the Hai river at Tientsin, restoring that port to its former importance.

Neglect has caused the river to be silted up so that even the small steamers which used to come up to Tientsin can no longer reach the premier port of North China.

If the bond issue is carried out as directed, money will be available for this work, so important to business-men in North China.

ANXIETY INCREASES IN SPAIN.**RECALCITRANT PROFESSOR ARRESTED.****FEARS FOR DICTATORSHIP.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

PARIS, March 18th. For the first time since the establishment of the Dictatorship in Spain, apprehension is being felt as regards the stability of the regime.

According to reports reaching Hendaye from Madrid the police are being held in readiness to prevent any further disturbances. Twenty Professors of Madrid University have announced that they will take no responsibility for the consequences of any measures the Government take in connection with the student riots.

One Professor has been arrested, and several others will probably be punished. The Cabinet has refused to authorise meetings of Professors, including a proposed meeting of the Madrid University Council.

Drastic Measures. Madrid, March 18th. The students' outbreaks have brought swift retribution. Primo de Rivera has dismissed the Chancellor and Chapter of the Madrid University which will be closed for eighteen months.

The University is attended by most of the future civil servants, and aspirants to the professions, and its closing is likely to cause a greater reaction than the disbandment of the artillery and cadet academy.

Provincial universities have also been penalised.

SPECULATION EVILS IN AMERICA.**FEDERAL OFFICIAL'S SOLEMN WARNING.****[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

CINCINNATI, March 18th. Mr. Roy Young, the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, has warned speculators that the Bank might be raised if other means failed to check the use of Federal Reserve credit for speculation.

He emphasized the fact that two foreign issue banks had been forced to raise their rate to protect their own position, and others would probably do likewise.

The experience of lifting rates may proceed in a vicious circle with a bad effect not only to their own trade, but also to United States exports in general.

FIRST LORD TO VISIT THE FLEETS.**OFF TO MEDITERRANEAN.****[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

RUSSY, March 18th. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, will at the end of the week proceed to Gibraltar on a short visit to the combined Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets, which are this week engaged in their usual Spring exercises, which have replaced the old-time Summer Naval manoeuvres. They are to take place in the Western Mediterranean, between Sardinia and the Straits of Gibraltar.

About 100 ships of different categories, and over 30,000 officers and men are engaged.

In the Mediterranean Fleet, the battleship Queen Elizabeth carries the flag of the Admiral, Sir Frederick Field, Commander-in-Chief, and in the Atlantic Fleet, the battleship Nelson carries the flag of Sir Hubert Brand, Commander-in-Chief.

A COUNTER-ESPIONAGE GENIUS.**ADMIRAL HALL OUT OF POLITICS.****BRILLIANT WAR RECORD.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, March 17th. Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, Conservative member for Eastbourne, will not contest the division at the General Election.

This decision has been reached owing to his continued ill-health. The Admiral became famous for his work as head of the Naval Intelligence Department during the war. He several times narrowly escaped assassination. He was a genius at counter-espionage and was responsible for obtaining Bernstorff's letter, which was the factor which decided America to enter the war.

LABOUR CONGRESS CLOSES.**TO RESUME IN JUNE.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

GENEVA, March 17th. The governing body of the International Labour Office has concluded its sessions, which will next be held in June, when the director (Mr. Thomas) will report on his tour to the Far East.

Mr. Yoshioka, on behalf of Japan, thanked the director for his visit to Japan.

NORWAY'S ROYAL WEDDING.**DUKE AND DUCHESS ARRIVE IN OSLO.****PICTURESQUE SCENES.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

OSLO, March 17th. The streets were bedecked, garlanded, and lined with tremendous cheering crowds to welcome the Duke and Duchess of York for the wedding of Crown Prince Olaf and Princess Martha of Sweden on Thursday, at which the Duke of York will be best man.

Novel Decorations. The main thoroughfare along which the Duke and Duchess drove to the palace this morning will be a wonderful sight during the royal wedding festivities with its unique decorations and huge pillars of ice illuminated with gas.

The temperature of Oslo is so low that there is no fear of the ice not remaining intact throughout the three days' festivities.

There has been the utmost difficulty to obtain supplies of flowers, all of which have had to be imported and as the frozen seas hindered transport, the decorators were compelled to hire aeroplanes to get flowers.

A Discordant Note. The Labour Party, which has a majority in the Town Council and is the second strongest Party in the Storting, has forbidden the President of the Municipality and the Vice-President of the Storting (both of whom are Labour) accepting King Haakon's invitation to be his guests at the wedding, on the ground that acceptance would be equivalent to "knowing" to royalty.

A ROYAL ROMANCE.**OSLO, Mar. 17th (U.P.)**

The wedding here this week of Crown Prince Olaf of Norway and Princess Martha of Sweden will set a seal upon the relations between the two Northern Kingdoms which have been growing steadily more friendly ever since the strained days of 1905, when Norway declared her independence of Sweden.

When Prince Charles of Denmark, the father of the bridegroom, ascended the throne of Norway as King Haakon VII in 1905, relations between the two were at a severe strain. Norway had been joined to Sweden since 1814 under a common King, but the Norwegians had grown increasingly dissatisfied with the arrangement and had finally decided to break completely away. As soon as the difficulties attendant upon the separation had passed, according to well-informed Swedish and Norwegian sources, the natural mutual interests of the two countries reasserted themselves and relations began to improve.

New Bond Between the Countries. Although this week's wedding does not bring the possibility of a reunion of the old joint Crown, appreciably closer, nevertheless the newly-formed personal bond between the two reigning families is believed to herald a growing co-operation between the two halves of the Scandinavian peninsula.

Princess Martha and her husband are expected to pay frequent visits to Stockholm, while her parents will probably often be seen in Oslo.

Prince Olaf, who will some day be King of Norway, bears the same name as the last independent King before his father, King Olaf V, who died in 1387, whereafter Norway, Sweden and Denmark were joined in a single kingdom until 1450. From then until 1814 Norway was a part of Denmark, governed by Danes, with her rulers living in Copenhagen, and her language gradually becoming Danish. Then Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden without the consent of the Norwegian people. After some difficulty, Norway settled down as an "indivisible kingdom" united with Sweden under one King.

The relationship, which was not always happy, grew worse toward the close of the last century, leading to the rupture in 1905 and the re-establishment of a separate Norwegian throne for the first time in over five hundred years.

The enthusiasm with which both peoples have hailed the coming wedding indicates the widespread nature of the relief that a difficult period in the history of the Scandinavian has been closed.

SWEDEN'S CHARMING DAUGHTER.**STOCKHOLM, Mar. 17 (U.P.)**

Sweden will be the poorer by the loss of one of her most charming daughters, who has gone to Oslo to become Crown Princess Martha of the Norwegians.

Princess Martha, daughter of the Duke of Vastergotland, who is a brother of King Gustav V, is the last of three sisters to marry. Her older sister, Marguerite, married Prince Axel of Denmark in 1919, and her younger sister, Princess Astrid, married Crown Prince Leopold of the Belgians in 1926.

Although she herself has been rumoured engaged to several eligible Royal bachelors, including the Prince of Wales and King Boris of Bulgaria, the only rumour which subsequent events have supported is that she will marry Prince Olaf.

German-American Motor Deal. An agreement has been completed between the General Motors Company of America and the German Opel Car Company by which General Motors will take over the majority of the holding of the Opel shares at the purchase price of \$2,100,000.

The German Company will remain independent but will manufacture a certain number of American cars for sale in Europe.

A United Press cable from Berlin on March 13th stated: "A turbulent reaction was registered in the German automobile industry to-day when it was reported that General Motors of the United States has arranged to purchase 76 per cent. of the German Opel Auto concern. The price was said to be \$20,000,000, constituting the largest single American investment in Germany since the war. This transaction was interpreted as a countermove against the Ford continental plans which were recently made known. Capacity of the Opel plant is 70,000 cars a year."

KING IMPROVING STEADILY. WALKS UNASSISTED FOR FIFTY YARDS. **GRATIFYING BULLETIN.** **[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

RUSSY, March 17th. Yesterday's bulletin regarding the King was the most reassuring statement yet made.

It said: "His Majesty is steadily, though slowly, regaining health. In strength, vigour and appearance the improvement is definite."

GERMAN-AMERICAN MOTOR DEAL.**OPEL SHARES BOUGHT UP.****CONTROL ACQUIRED BY G.M. CO.****[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

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SEGRAVE'S WONDER BOAT. 900 H.P. ENGINE; WEIGHS 1,000 POUNDS! **TRIUMPH OF DESIGN.** **[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]**

RUSSY, March 18th. Major Segrave has reached Miami, Florida, where in his motor-boat Miss England, he will shortly attack the speed record of 23.3 miles an hour established last year by Mr. Mar Wood.

Segrave's craft is fitted with a 900 h.p. Napier Lion, 12-cylinder aeroplane engine, of the pattern with which he recently established the new land speed record in his Golden Arrow car.

The boat measures 28ft., and is 7ft. 6ins. in the beam, and the weight, exclusive of engines, is only 1,000 lbs.

Dual rudders are fitted, one forward, and one aft. These are connected, and are similarly operated by a single movement of the steering wheel, this system enabling the boat to be turned at high speeds much more quickly than is possible with an ordinary rudder.

TWO R.A.F. MEN KILLED. **CAPETOWN-CAIRO FLIGHT TRAGEDY.** **[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

CAPETOWN, March 18th. One airman was killed and one seriously injured here, in a crash near Gwelo to-day.

The machine was a Fairley-Napier R.A.F. plane, one of four engaged in the regular annual return flight from the Cape to Cairo.

The machines left Cairo on Feb. 12th, arrived at Capetown on March 7th, and left there on March 11th.

Flying Officer Y. W. Burnett, who was injured in the crash, has since died. The other victim, Sergeant Turner, was killed instantly.

AUSTRALIAN FLYERS "HOP OFF." **AFTER HINKLER'S RECORD.** **[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]**

LONDON, March 18th. The Australian flyers, Flt.-Lieut. Moir and Flying Officer Owen, left Folkestone this morning in an all-metal Vicker-Armstrong-Siddeley machine. They hope to reach Australia in twelve days, thus beating Bert Hinkler's record of 154 days.

AMERICAN AIR DISASTER. **13 KILLED; 1 HURT.** **[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

NEW YORK, March 17th. Thirteen persons were killed and one seriously injured when a Colonial Airways plane crashed at Newark Meadows, New Jersey. The pilot was unhurt.

Pilot's Wonderful Escape. New York, March 18th. The Newark Meadows crash has caused the highest death-roll ever known in a single air accident in the United States.

Most of the victims were sight-seers, having their first flight. The pilot says that the machine only rose 100 feet, when the engine failed, and the plane crashed into a stationary goods train.

He and a companion seated beside him escaped because the cockpit was slightly higher than the passenger cabin. They were catapulted through the roof, over the train.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT. **[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

TORREON, March 17th. Rebel headquarters announce that a sanguinary battle took place at San Pedro, with a total of 200 Federals and Rebels killed and 300 Federals captured.

BIRTHDAY OF PRINCESS LOUISE. **MANY CONGRATULATIONS.** **[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

CAP FERRAT, Mar. 18 (U.P.) Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll and sister of the late King Edward, celebrated her eighty-first birthday to-day quietly.

As has been her custom, she is spending the winter here, staying in the Grand Hotel, where she has a suite of rooms. She spends much of her time with her brother, the Duke of Connaught, who has a villa nearby.

Telegrams poured into the hotel all the morning, and among the first was one from her nephew King George. By noon it was understood that most of her relatives at home and abroad had sent their congratulations.

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FLAT RACING SEASON.**SPEEDING-UP ALL ROUND.****THE NEW BETTING SYSTEM.****LONDON, Mar. 18th (U.P.)**

Flat racing opened here to-day, and large fields for the big events, together with several changes, are likely to make the 1929 season a particularly interesting one.

A glance at the published entries shows that racing continues to attract many patrons from abroad. French entries are as numerous as ever. Ireland, Germany, and Belgium are also interested, whilst the presence of the American crack, Reigh Count, in the Ascot Gold Cup, to be run in June, should provide the tit-bit of the year.

The totalisator is expected to appear on the principal tracks during the summer months. To bring betting into line with the requirements of the "tote" system, new rules will bring English racing more up to date by speeding up the whole machine.

The main change which affects all forms of wagering on tracks and starting-price bets in offices and clubs, is the protection of both better and layer from losing over "technical" objections, such as a horse carrying the wrong weight. Up to now a week was allowed for lodging such objections, and till such time had elapsed nobody could say whether a bet was won or lost. All wagers will now be governed by a five-minute rule. Unless an objection is forthcoming inside this brief period the settlement of bets will take place immediately.

Importance of the Draw. This speeding-up process will be of far-reaching importance. Owners, trainers, or authorised agents will have to declare in writing their runners and jockeys not less than 45 minutes before the scheduled time for a race. This will enable the runners and draw for the next event to be displayed immediately the previous race is over.

The draw for positions at the starting tape is a most important factor in many big races, such as the Lincolnshire handicap, the Hunt Cup, Steward's Cup, and the Cambridgeshire. Also on tracks like Epsom and Chester early betting was often revolutionized when the draw was generally known. To-day's programme contained no big race, and betting was of a light order. Gossip chiefly concerned Wednesday's big event, the Lincolnshire handicap, coupled with the Grand National at Liverpool on Friday.

THE FLOODS IN GEORGIA. **MARTIAL LAW TO CHECK LOOTING.** **20,000 HOMELESS.** **[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]**

ATLANTA, March 18th. Martial law has been proclaimed in the Elba and Geneva zones, in order to check looting and disorders due to the recent floods in Georgia. Owing to interruption to telegraphs and telephones information is scanty, but it is believed that the position is very grave. There are 20,000 people homeless, and though camps have improved matters, the situation is unsatisfactory, owing to the lack of rations and medicines.

The authorities are urgently requesting typhoid serum. The situation on the Mississippi is being closely observed, but is not yet ominous.

Telegram in Brief. A 63-hour train between Seattle and Chicago will shortly be put into operation by the Northern Pacific Railway. The decision comes close upon the announcement of the Great Northern Railway that their new train, the "Empire Builder," will make the run between the two American cities in 63 hours.

A new daily passenger airplane service between Malmoe and Paris via Copenhagen, Hamburg, Dortmund and Cologne will be opened on April 1st as a joint enterprise of the German Lufthansa and the French Farman Company.

The very difficult position in which the German Government finds itself financially was revealed when it became known that the Minister of Finance is negotiating with the Ministry of Posts, the Reichs Railway Company and the Prussian Treasury regarding the possibility of raising the sum of 1,000,000,000 marks to cover the current expenses of the Government up to the end of the present month. It also became known that in the emergency budget for the coming financial year the taxes on estates, beer and spirits will remain in force in a somewhat changed form, which is expected to be more effective than the present one.

Every Mother knows

Every mother knows that her greatest joy is to see baby happy and contented and thriving steadily.

The happy, thriving baby is breast-fed, for in maternal milk Nature has provided the ideal food for healthy growth.

Maternal Milk is germ free and of correct composition. Authorities have proved that the breast-fed baby has many more chances of growing strong and healthy than the artificially-fed baby. No substitute is equal to maternal milk for safeguarding the child against nutritional diseases such as rickets, etc.

Doctors, nurses and mothers daily testify to the remarkable qualities of "Ovaltine" for producing a rich supply of maternal milk. When taken regularly—both before

and after the birth—nearly every mother is enabled

GOLF NOTES.

[By R.H.H.]

Golf at Fanling just now, saving the question of missed putts, the type of bogey that is always with us, is about as pleasant as it could be. The course, like the garden, is looking its best and is playing wonderfully well, the temperature is just right, and lately there has been sufficient breeze to make things interesting. Even the comparatively gentle breezes that are common here have a tremendous effect on a shot if no allowance is made for them, while drives down wind sometimes travel rather surprising distances, so that one is alternately flattered and driven to thought during the course of a round. Lies through the green are still not perfect, and presumably will not be at least for years to come, for the ground is so hard that every divot taken leaves its mark for months afterwards, but it is surprising how rarely the ball lies badly as long as it is hit down the middle.

The future prospects of the courses would seem to be wonderfully good. Taking into consideration the almost complete lack of rain for months past, greens and fairways have survived this very hard season astonishingly well. About the beginning of November, so far as I recollect, Fanling looked as though it would be unplayable within a week or two, and every green had been burned to a slippery brown. With a little rain and a great deal of care the course came safely through that period, and now the turf both on the fairways and greens seems to be in a very healthy state. The time is not so very far distant when the annual change over to Deep Water Bay will begin, leaving Fanling to the faithful few enthusiasts and the labour of the Green Committee. Unless something very untoward occurs in the next month or two, the course should thrive enormously, by when the rain comes, and the heavy top-dressing, which is already waiting its time, is put down. Next winter, after a summer's rest and a number of improvements, Fanling should be very good indeed.

One of the most controversial points about the Old Course at present is the long tee at the 7th. To some people the thing is probably an unmitigated nuisance and they are only too glad to see the tee moved forward again to its old place. But the other side of the question is that there are a number of players who like to squeeze the last ounce of difficulty out of their rounds at Fanling, and would be only too happy always to play from the back of every back tee. From the forward tee, unless conditions are exceptional, it needs a goodish shot to find the middle of the green, but there is no very outstanding difficulty in it. From the back tee, on the other hand, partly perhaps because the shot is still a strange one, but largely owing to its intrinsic difficulty, everyone has really to think what is the right method and then put their thoughts into practice with considerable accuracy and a good deal of power. The length of the hole from the back tee is no doubt the main source of its difficulty. The green is a fairly large target for a mashie shot, but from the new tee there cannot be many people who do not have to take a number 2 iron and hit the shot pretty hard to get up, and under these conditions accuracy and control become a different problem. All of which has wandered rather far from my original point, which was that some players would never play off the front tee and some never off the back tee if they could help it. As the back tee adds a completely fresh type of hole, though a difficult hole, to the round, there is a good deal to be said for keeping both tees in play simultaneously, and allowing the players themselves to choose, except of course during competitions. Whether the back tee as it is at present could stand the strain of it is a question which would have to be decided, but anyhow there should be no difficulty in extending the tee.

The golfing scribe—sometimes, one must admit, the golfing phrase—in a community as circumscribed as this, has now and then to work very hard for his living. There are times when he has a story to tell, or a scheme to propound, and then things are well. There are also times when he is faced by a seemingly interminable column when the fateful Tuesday approaches, and that column has somehow or other to be filled. That I have filled it for the last year and a bit is fact, and on the whole the matter of the filling has avoided the realm of complete fancy, but as "Golf Notes by R.H.H." have now struggled to a well-earned grave, we may leave (Continued on next column).

LAWN TENNIS.

RUMJAHNS' EASY WIN.

FINCHERS DISAPPOINTING.

Showing their best form so far this season, the Rumjahns beat the Fincher brothers easily in the third round of the Open Doubles Championship of the Colony yesterday. They thus enter the semi-final, where they will meet either Major Lucas and Dr. Tottenham or Honda and Akiyama.

Yesterday's match was played on the Stand Court, which proved very true. The play was not as interesting as was expected, the Finchers failing to give the champions much trouble. At no stage of the game did they appear likely to win.

The Rumjahns won in straight sets 6-2, 6-0, 6-2 by dint of good all-round play. They were mostly on the aggressive, whilst their opponents directed their efforts upon H.D., who, however, proved equal to the occasion, retrieving well, and scoring many aces, while his partner shone at overhead work.

Rumjahns Play Well.

The Finchers disappointed their supporters, but gave a much more creditable performance than the result would indicate. They were unfortunate in finding the Rumjahns in top form. They engaged the Indians in long rallies, but invariably failed at volleying, sending many shots into the net. E.C. Fincher was more reliable, his younger brother being reckless, and serving many double faults.

Goldman wins Again.

Goldman played his first match in the Club Championship, meeting Armstrong, whom he beat 6-2, 6-4. Two interesting Mixed Doubles matches were also seen. H.V. Parker and Miss D. Stanion had a long struggle with A.H. Crook and Mrs. Womack, winning eventually after an extended battle in the third set, while Mr. and Mrs. Piercy beat V.W.L. Stanion and Mrs. McEachran in straight sets.

The results of yesterday's matches follow:—

Open Doubles.

H.D. Rumjahns and S.A. Rumjahns beat E.C. Fincher and E.F. Fincher, 6-2, 6-0, 6-2.

Club Championship.

L. Goldman beat H.J. Armstrong, 6-2, 6-4.

Handicap Singles "B."

E.R. Price (rec. 4/8) beat G.N. de Man (owe 2/6), 6-1, 6-4. L.A. Reid (owe 1/5), 6-1, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles.

H.V. Parker and Miss D. Stanion (owe 3/6) beat A.H. Crook and Mrs. Womack (owe 4/6), 4-6, 6-3, 8-6.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Piercy (rec. 4/6) beat V.W.L. Stanion and Mrs. J.S. McEachran (rec. 3/6), 6-3, 6-4.

TODAY'S MATCHES.

Open Doubles.

Major Lucas and Dr. Tottenham v. T. Honda and T. Akiyama. Lieut. Hale and F.A. Redmond v. G.W. Sewell and J.G. Lawrie.

Handicap Singles "A."

H.R. Remington (rec. 3/6) v. L. Goldman (owe 1/4).

Handicap Singles "B."

T.J. Price (owe 2/6) v. M.D. Scott (owe 2/6).

Handicap Doubles.

A. Piercy and W.D. Fiddes Wilson (scr.) v. A.H. Penn and A.C. Bowker (rec. 1/5).

Mixed Doubles.

S.E. Green and Miss Heard (owe 1/5) v. E.D. Lawrence and Mrs. Davenport Browne (owe 4/6).

they with no more extended

apologia. As says Albucantor in his immortal work: "Like as a bull may be taken in the snare of the hunter, and as the inner thoughts of the schemer are laid bare to the eye of heaven, so is a term set unto the labours of man and all earthly things, called to a conclusion. For Time hath said: *Quis est homo qui non cadat in laqueum suum?*"

Others, lacking the mellowness of Time, have said the same thing rather more pointedly.

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

BOGEY POOL—FANLING, MARCH 10th AND 17th.

Capt. H.F. Bloxham 4 up wins. Other scores:—

E. Newhouse 2 up
A.H. Ferguson 1 up
A.E. Lissman all sq.
H.K. Hepburn 1 down
Major Beamish 1 down
R.H. Rolfe Fifty entries.

GOLF.

WAYFOONG v. EWO.

The following is the result of the match between Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank:—

Singles.		Wayfoong.	Ewo.
E.D. Black v. H.H. Lennox	1	—	—
J.H. Raikes v. R.E. Macdougall	1	—	—
V.M. Grayburn v. B.D. F. Beith	1	—	—
W.J. Clerk v. R.E. Coxon	1	—	—
R.A. Green v. W.D. Fiddes Wilson	1	—	—
M.G. Mills v. W.B. Cornaby	1	—	—
S.J. Fox v. R. Sutherland	1	—	—
A. Stuart v. E.B. Clarke	1	—	—
R. Beveridge v. A. Piercy	1	—	—
G.B. Dunnett v. P. Tod	1	—	—
R.P. Moodie v. D.L. Newbigging	1	—	—
E.P. Stratfield v. R. Gordon	1	—	—
F.H. Swayne v. B.J. Lacon	1	—	—
N.H. Proctor v. A.J. Heard	1	—	—

Fourballs.

		Wayfoong.	Ewo.
E.D. Black and J.H. Raikes v. H.H. Lennox and R.E. Macdougall	1	—	—
V.M. Grayburn and B.D. F. Beith v. W.J. Clerk and R.E. Coxon	2	—	—
R.A. Green and M.G. Mills v. W.D. Fiddes Wilson and W.B. Cornaby	2	—	—
S.J. Fox and R. Sutherland v. A. Stuart and E.B. Clarke	2	—	—
W. Beveridge and G.B. Dunnett v. P. Tod and R.P. Moodie	2	—	—
R.P. Stratfield and D.L. Newbigging v. R. Gordon and F.H. Swayne	2	—	—
N.H. Proctor and A.J. Heard v. F.H. Swayne and B.J. Lacon	2	—	—
		9	6
		7	6
		16	13

LEAGUE FOOTBALL BUSINESS.

TRANSFERS AND FIXTURES.

According to a copy forwarded to us of a Management Committee meeting of the Hong Kong Amateur Football League on March 5th a letter of protest was read from Chinese Athletic Association re the Senior League game v. Hong Kong Club, on February 2nd. The Secretary was instructed to call for a report from the Referee and to arrange a special Committee meeting to consider it.

TRANSFER.

D.W. Gallaher from R.A.F. to St. Joseph's from 5-3-29. Jenkins, Small Units, from Senior to Junior as from 1-3-29. Watson, Small Units, from Senior to Junior as from 7-3-29.

FIXTURES.

Recreio v. Eastern 2-2-29. Owing to a misunderstanding the Eastern team did not turn out for this game. Committee to re-arrange fixture.

Navy v. South China "B" 9-2-29. South China team failed to turn out. Points awarded to Navy and South China Athletic Association.

Midweek League:—South China v. Hung Kai School 30-1-29. Hung Kai School failed to turn out. Points awarded to South China and Hung Kai School ten dollars.

Junior League:—Queen's v. Recreio 9-2-29. Club de Recreio fined two dollars and sixty cents referee's fees in above game. Points awarded to Queen's.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CLUB, NAVY, ARMY CONTEST.

The following fixtures have been arranged in the annual triangular contest in which Navy, Army and Club take part.

Monday, March 25th, Army v. Club.

Wednesday, April 3rd, Navy v. Army.

Monday, April 8th, Club v. Navy. The games will be played on the Club ground, kick off being at 3.15 p.m. The admission charge to the covered stand is 50 cents and to the open stands, 20 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHILDREN'S PLAY-GROUND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Is it not time something was done about the promised playground for Kowloon's children? The land, an admirable site, has been set aside and certain hutments which used to ornament it cleared away, but nothing constructive seems to be going forward. Last time I passed I saw that it was being used as a dumping-ground for the accumulations of dirt and rubbish which, shrouded in thick black grease, were being cleared out of the gutter traps in Nathan Road. It is a good thing that the drains should be cleared but it appears an exceedingly insanitary foundation for a playground.—Yours, etc., E. M. B.

Kowloon, March 18th.

YACHTING.

YESTERDAY'S EVENTS.

Two races were scheduled at the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club yesterday, but only one yacht, Linda, actually finished in the "Ladies Presented Cup Race." The Diana, Colleen and Dorothea also competed.

In the second event, for I, F and G Classes, none of the six yachts entered got home before expiration of the time limit.

PINEAPPLE BY-PRODUCTS.

HIGH COMMERCIAL VALUE OF WASTE.

HONOLULU (U.P.).—What to do with the by-products of the pineapple industry is a problem which growers and packers are constantly attempting to solve in the most economical manner possible. To a casual tourist visitor to one of the huge pineapple packing factories, the suggestion immediately comes that there must be some use for the parts of the fruit trimmed away from the pack.

All sorts of suggestions are made, according to Mr. Russell P. Borthwick, manager of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, who revealed that scientific experiments have demonstrated that from the pineapple waste can be produced calcium citrate, citrate acid, alcohol, carbon dioxide, vinegar, sugar, juice, paper pulp (from the leaves), and cattle food (from the dried skins).

Brån Muffins and Cake. In the dining room at the Hawaiian Pineapple Company's plant in Honolulu, Mr. Borthwick said, very palatable bran muffins, cookies and cake have been made and served from pineapple bran. The company found that about one pound of sugar per gallon is obtainable from the mill juice and there is a commercial demand for the various chemicals obtainable from the juices.

The by-products, manufactured and marketed to-day, however, are canned juice and a bran cattle food. These by-products for commercial production have been centred upon as the most economical at present, although engineers are attempting to devise additional uses for the mill juice, much of which is still dumped at sea. All of the canneries are canned, and finds a ready market. It is the belief of the management, in fact, that if advertised and pushed, the pineapple juice demand would become so great that much of the fruit would have to be crushed to meet it.

The difference from the canneries of the peeling, must be prepared or sterilized by some process to become usable.

Experiments were performed with the waste mill juice, in an effort to produce sugar. After various difficulties were overcome, it was found a high grade syrup could be produced which would eliminate the necessity of using cane sugar in packing.

The result, however, was a flavour which, while attractive to many, was different from the flavour by which the pineapple has been identified for so long. The packers were unwilling to put this product on the market for fear it might interfere with the existing trade. Pineapple men are now considering means of concentrating all of the pineapple waste at one point, where expensive machinery required to manufacture some of the by-products would be economically justified, whereas at present the packing is not concentrated enough to make investments in this machinery profitable.

HONG KONG INDUSTRY.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TERRITORIES.

Month by month there is new evidence of industrial development in and around Hong Kong. Apart from, and in addition to, its tremendous shipping business, the Colony is steadily becoming an important industrial centre. Residents on outdoor excursions in the New Territories will have noticed that on the Castle Peak Road at Shan Tsang extensive reclamation work has been going on, and wharves, piers, and stone jetties built where big steamers can be berthed. On Sunday, the tanker Ahelmer (the first of the many steamers that will be berthed at Shan Tsang), belonging to British Molasses Company and the United Molasses of Great Britain, the largest dealers in the world, arrived from Java with 7,000 tons of molasses.

This shipment is to be pumped into the 15,000 ton tank erected at the 15,000 ton tank erected at the Shan Tsang. Mr. W. G. Robertson is the Managing Director of the Pure Cane Molasses Company (Hong Kong), who is at present stationed at Hong Kong. This is a new industry, the first of its kind in the New Territories.

At lowest tide there will be 36 feet of water at the end of the pier where steamers will be berthed, and the harbour is well protected from heavy seas and winds. Near the tank installation, there will be built a distillery, brewery, and ice plant, which will be completed in about 18 months, the work when completed costing about a million dollars.

A local private company is being formed and will start operations in the beginning of 1931. The directors are:—J. H. Rutledge, of R. Rutledge & Son; C. E. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist; W. G. Robertson, of the Pure Cane Molasses Co. (Hong Kong); and Mr. Ho Wing Tsun.

The general managers will be Messrs. H. Rutledge & Son the old-established firm of wine and spirit merchants.

RUSSIAN OBJECTS OF ART.

TAKEN INTO MANCHURIA.

MANY VALUABLE PICTURES.

HARBIN (U.P.).—During the past year or two a considerable amount of objects of great artistic and historical value have been brought into Manchuria by visitors and dealers from Soviet Russia, who thought to reap large profits from their sale. However, owing to the very limited local demand and purchasing capacity, most of these articles, which should be in a museum or art gallery, have found their way into commission and pawn shops in town.

Here among pictures bearing the signatures of famous Russian artists such as Aivazovsky, Repin, Makovsky and others, are delicate specimens of Saxe and Sevres porcelain and articles of unique historic interest.

Tsar's Drinking Cup. For instance, a favourite drinking cup of Tsar Alexander I., a fine example of early Russian art, with the Imperial crest and initials. Also two dishes, one of silver and enamel, the other of porcelain, used to serve the rulers, according to old Russian custom, with bread and salt.

There is a collection of Sevres and Saxe statuettes from the Roshin palace which alone numbers several hundred items, dating from the periods of Catherine the Great and Paul I. A loving cup by Miklashevsky, some 250 years old, is of interest as a typical specimen of old Russian art.

Some beautiful specimens of carving on mother-of-pearl show an intricacy and fineness of execution that can only be rivalled by the finest Chinese art. Particularly notable is an ikon, carved by the inmates of a women's monastery, representing a Biblical scene.

All these art treasures, and much valuable hand made lace and embroidery, gold and ivory boxes, watches and other objects, which belonged to famous writers, artists and statesmen, lie in wait here for a foreign tourist who picks up and takes away some of these national heirlooms.

Southend magistrate: Lawyers usually take two months to do what magistrates undo in two minutes.

Tottenham magistrate: Some men call prison a fiery hell. Man: I do not. I called it something else the last time I was there.

MANUEL QUEZON AND INDEPENDENCE.

THE POLICY OF THE "JONES" LAW.

LEADER'S CONSERVATIVE SPEECH.

Senator Manuel Quezon, who for more than a year has shown a growing conservatism in his formerly intense advocacy of immediate Philippine independence, made one of his most conservative speeches here declaring his faith in the American people and in his purpose of the American Government in the Islands.

The speech was delivered before the University of the Philippines Debating Club, which had met to debate on the question of whether an information bureau should be established at Geneva as a means of creating a world opinion in favour of Philippine independence. Quezon strongly opposed the project.

"You might as well accept as a fact, a positive fact," he asserted, "that America is to-day one of the most powerful nations on earth, and there is no nation or group of nations that will care to challenge her power. No nation is going to have a quarrel with the United States because of the Philippines. Therefore, if the purpose of appealing to the nations of Europe is because we hope to get aid from the Governments of Europe, we are wasting our time and our money."

No Exploitation of Filipinos.

"I still believe that the majority of the American people, whether Republicans or Democrats, are true to the policy already announced to the United States in the Philippines, not for the purpose of helping or developing our country for our own benefit and for the purpose of establishing here a free self-governing community. I believe that, if I did not believe that, I would be out of public life to-day, because I know that, under the present circumstances, if the United States really meant to adopt the policy of exploiting the Filipinos, there would be no power that would stop her from doing it."

SCHNEIDER SEAPLANE TROPHY.

NEW COURSE FOR THE RACE.

This year's Schneider Trophy Race will be flown over a quadrilateral course, instead of triangular, as in all previous races. This decision has been reached by the Racing Committee of the Royal Aero Club owing to the difficulty of making sharp turns at the tremendous speeds now reached by racing seaplanes.

In addition to lessening the strain on pilots and machines involved in making hair-pin turns at 300 miles an hour, it is expected that the alteration will enable the competitors to attain average speeds more nearly approaching the machines' maximum.

INDIAN RAIL TRAFFIC.

INCREASED RECEIPTS ON ALL LINES.

Sir George Rainy, presenting the Railway Budget in Indian Assembly declared that in spite of the partial failure of the monsoon in the Punjab and U.P. and the industrial disputes at Bombay and Jamshedpur, traffic had risen and that the surplus for 1927-28 would only be Rs. 24 lakhs less than the Rs. 11 crores estimated.

The total receipts on all lines could be put at Rs. 108,75,00,000—Rs. 2 crores more than last year—and the expenditure Rs. 93 crores, which is Rs. 3,68,63,000 would go to Reserve. Passenger earnings were down by Rs. 21 lakhs drop. Working at Rs. 84,50,00,000, and were in excess of the actuals of 1927-28 by Rs. 1,33,33,000.

More Reductions.

He announced reductions in E.B.R. third-class fares to 24 pices for 151-300 miles and 44 pices for more than 300 miles and 44 pices for coal are to be reduced to 15 pices for the first 300-400 and 5 pices for the portion in excess of 400 miles.

Rates for forest produce, fruit and vegetables will be reduced on certain railways. He estimated the total receipts for 1929-30 at Rs. 107,33,33,000, higher by Rs. 159 lakhs than last year, with a total excess of Rs. 11,25,00,000, against Rs. 10,75,00,000 in 1928-29. An estimated Rs. 28 crores for capital expenditure would include Rs. 4 crores for the purchase of the Burma Railway.

Sir George devoted a large portion of his speech to his reasons in support of the appointment of a further Member to the Railway Board. He declared that the work of the General Member had become so great that it was unreasonable to expect one man to cope with it. It was necessary, he said, to appoint a Member to deal with Labour and working conditions, leaving the General Member to deal with questions of transport and general working.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE MUSIC SEASON.

PROGRAMME FOR FINAL CONCERT.

The programme for the final concert of the Helena May Institute's musical season, which will be given on Thursday is as follows:—

1.—Double Concerto for 2 Violins and Orchestra. (Arranged for Piano: J. S. Bach.) Violins: Capt. Macnair and Miss Acheron.

Piano: Madame Bonerfant.

2.—Songs—Negro Spirituals.

(a) To-morrow you die. Fisher-Arms.

(b) Go tell it on the Mountains. Harvey Gaul. (Mrs. Sanger).

3.—Violin Concerto in A Minor. Vivaldi.

Violin: Mrs. Aubrey.

Piano: Mrs. Cashman.

4.—Songs (Italian). Bussi Peccia.

Lolita. Il Pescatore Cantata. Tosti. (Mr. Li Chor Chi).

5.—Piano.

2 Movements of the Waldstein Sonata. Beethoven.

Introduction to Adagio Molto. (leading to the)

Rondo. Allegretto Moderato. (Mrs. Cashman).

Accompanists: Miss Braga and Prof. Gualdi.

FANLING HUNT.

STEEPLECHASES.

NEXT SUNDAY.

24th MARCH

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

ANNUAL TRIANGULAR RUGBY CONTEST.

The following Games will be played on the Club's Ground:—

MONDAY, 25th MARCH—CLUB v. ARMY.

WEDNESDAY, 3rd APRIL—ARMY v. NAVY.

MONDAY, 8th APRIL—CLUB v. NAVY.

Kick off at 3.15 P.M. at Each Game.

ADMISSION:—COVERED STAND ... 50 Cts.

OPEN STANDS ... 20 Cts.

W. PRYDE,

Hon. Secretary.

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Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Quotations at yesterday's local market for rice, sugar and other foodstuffs were as follows:—

Rice.	Per Picul.
Red Tripod	\$7.83
Red Star	7.30
Black Double Stars	6.90
Green Seal	6.17
Green Seal, Glutinous	6.55
Green Seal, No. 1, broken	6.07
Black Seal, No. 1	6.02

Sugar.	Per 100 lbs.
Sugar Candy, Singapore	\$10.33
Java, Brown	7.23
Manila, Green	7.00
No. 15 Coarse granulated	6.30
No. 24 Coarse granulated	6.83

Miscellaneous.	Per 100 lbs.
Canned Yunnan Ham	\$61.00
Canned Awabi	12.50
Dried Mushroom	305.00
White Sesame	22.00

CANTON COTTON YARN MARKET.

A FALL IN PRICES.

As reported recently, the cotton yarn market in Canton has been doing fairly good business and prices have been high. There was, however, a change on Sunday. Owing to the rapid rise in prices, merchants are rather reluctant to buy and sales fell off. The prices of No. 30 cotton yarn dropped by one to two dollars, but other varieties including fine cotton yarn remained unchanged. It is expected, that unless there is a drop in prices at Shanghai, the market here will remain firm.

Prices on Sunday's market were as follows:—

No. 6 Lion	\$210
Lion, No. 2	202
Hut Hou	104
No. 10 Sailing Vessel	272
Golden City	270
Peacock	270
Lotus and Bee	284
Double Lions	286
Five Lions	285
Yan Chung	288
Tai Fat	288
Tak Lee	288
Excellent Crops	288
Golden City	288
Peacock	288
Foo Kwai	288
Po Yee	288
Tram-car	288
Pretty Damsel	276
Aeroplane	288
Tak Lee	288
No. 16 Globe	310
Foo Kwai	304
Coiling Dragon	304
No. 30 Golden City	340
Globe	335
Good Harvest	332
Fui Sing	330
Double Horses	330
Tin Koon	340
Double Elephants	330
Ng Fook	328
Yan Chung	325
Tram-car	325
Shepherd	320
Three Stars	327
No. 33 Pagoda	498
Double Horses	484
Tin Koon	500
Pine Tree and Deer	506
Sheung Hee	498
No. 42 Five Sins	640
Butterfly	588
Happiness	588

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, March 17th.	
Water Works	\$3.90
Electric Light & Power Co.	4.70
Canton-Hankow Railway	53
The Sun Company	80.00
Sincere Company	102.00
Nanyang Bros. Tob. Co.	4.70
Tramway Company	2.80
China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.	50.00
Central Bank of China	48.00

A. S. WATSON'S DIVIDEND.

1928 PROFIT \$142,000.

Subject to audit, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., profit for the twelve months ended October 31st, 1928, amounts to \$142,110, which together with the carry forward of \$66,117.17 from the previous year leaves \$208,227.17 available for appropriation.

The directors will recommend at the forthcoming annual meeting of shareholders that this sum be allocated as follows:—
To pay a dividend of 80 cents per share which will absorb... \$96,000.00
Place to reserve fund... 60,000.00
Write off building improvement... 182.50
and carry forward to next account... 62,044.67
\$208,227.17

HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 1928.

The Directors of the Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., in their report for the year ending December 31st, 1928, to be presented to the shareholders at the ordinary yearly meeting to be held in the Company's town office on Wednesday, March 27th, at noon, state:—

As shown by the Profit and Loss Account, the Gross Profit on working for the year ending December 31st, 1928, is \$377,132.45

After deducting Interest, Rates, Crown Rent, Insurance, Directors' and Auditors' Fees and allowing the sum of \$302,268.38 for Depreciation on Buildings and plant, the net loss for the year 1928 is \$435,214.24

The amount brought forward from last year was \$202,051.10
Add Transfer from Reserve... 354,544.44

\$556,595.54
Deducting loss as above... 435,214.24

Leaves to be carried forward to next year... \$121,381.30

The Directors regret to record the death of Mr. H. P. White on February 28th.

Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. W. H. Bell retired by rotation and offer themselves for re-election. The Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard and Mr. T. G. Weall retired from the Board on leaving the Colony, and Messrs. B. D. F. Beith, J. P. Warren and A. H. White were invited to join the Board to fill the vacancies. These appointments require confirmation.

Mr. B. D. F. Beith has been appointed Chairman for the year 1929. The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Messrs. Percy, Smith, Seth and Fleming, who retire and offer themselves for re-appointment.

LOANS ON THE SALT REVENUE.

MONEY TO MEET CRISP AND ANGLO-FRENCH COUPONS.

QUESTION OF LAST YEAR'S DEFAULT.

We understand that sufficient funds have been placed in the Group Banks by the Chinese Government Salt Revenue Department to meet the foreign loan obligations secured on salt which fall due within the next few weeks, says the North China Daily News of March 13th. It is known that a certain amount was in the hands of the Group Banks for this purpose, and it is understood that a sum of approximately \$1,000,000 has now been added to this from the salt revenue. This, it is understood, will be sufficient to meet the Crisp and the Anglo-French Loan coupons.

A very interesting situation now develops in regard to these coupons. For the first time in their history there was a default on these loans a year ago. According to the tables of loans in China issued by Mr. E. Kann the default in interest on the Crisp Loan on March 30th, 1928, amounted to \$229,205, and the capital default was \$208,940. The payments due on March 30th this year are—Interest, \$224,408; capital, \$100,800. In the case of the Anglo-French Loan the default on April 5th, 1928, amounted to \$122,700 in interest and \$250,000 in capital. The amount due this year is \$123,500 interest and \$250,000 capital. Inquiry fails to elicit any information as to how this money from the salt revenue will be used—whether to pay the coupon in default last year or to pay the present one. Apparently there is no hard and fast precedent regarding such payment, as in the case of at least one loan the Chinese Government has allowed a coupon in default to remain unpaid while paying the coupon of the particular year in question on its due date.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, March 17th.	
Paris	124.275
New York	4.85 9/32
Brussels	34.95
Geneva	25.23
Amsterdam	12.11 1/2
Milan	92.605
Berlin	20.455
Stockholm	17
Copenhagen	1.21
Oslo	18.20
Vienna	34.555
Prague	163 1/2
Helsinki	192 1/2
Madrid	31.805
Lisbon	108 1/2

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

The tea industry of Kwangtung, which for years has been on the decline did slightly better last year, as regards exports, than for some time past. Producers are making great efforts to improve the quality of their product, and are also packing it more carefully and artistically. Special care is being taken to improve the colour of the tea.

Since the new tariff has come into force, prices of foreign goods have risen appreciably. Woollen goods, medicines, surgical instruments and appliances, photographic goods of all kinds and many household articles are up by ten per cent, while luxury articles, such as perfumes, cigars and wines will cost 20 per cent. more.

Kwangtung's silver coinage has a considerably lower percentage of silver than the Kwangtung 50-cent piece, and exchange at \$1.00 to \$1.000 as Canton. Central Bank notes are always popular at Wuchow and even during the "financial crisis" were readily accepted at face value.

Canton Mint is now working night and day, and has doubled the previous output of \$100,000 worth of coin produced daily. The Central Bank has in its safe about \$5,000,000 of silver bullion and another \$1,000,000 of silver has been ordered from America.

A certain amount of Japanese coal is permitted by the Boycott Committee to be imported into Canton. The amount is extremely limited, being only about a fifth of the amount consumed in Kwangtung. Last month it is reckoned that about 8,500 tons got in, but some of this was smuggled and the Boycott Committee is taking steps to prevent it.

A telegram, received by the Canton silk merchants from New York on Saturday last, states that the silk market there is normal and that silk of No. 20 and No. 22 grades are in demand. The prices of Kwangtung silk are lower, but the market for Shantung silk is improving, and many orders have been received.

There is also considerable demand for Chinese silk from Lyons, and the prices have risen about four francs per pound, showing signs of further improvement.

There is now a big demand for artificial silk in Canton, and large quantities are being imported.

The demand for artificial silk is due to the greater cost of real silk and piece goods of mixed silk and cotton are also selling well.

Statistics show that 1,180,459 bales of salt were packed in Kwangtung in the year 1928. This amount excludes that stored in the warehouses.

COTTON COMBINE SCHEMES.

LANCASHIRE CORPORATION PLANS.

Two important cotton trade meetings, both dealing with combine schemes, were held at Manchester last month. One was the amalgamation of spinning companies proposed by Mr. S. S. Hammersley, M.P., for Stockport, and the other concerned the newly-formed Lancashire Cotton Corporation.

At the Cotton Yarn Association meeting, Sir Kenneth Stewart, chairman of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, expounded the principles upon which the corporation intends to proceed. Estimating raw material as more than 50 per cent. of the eventual price the customer had to pay for his goods, Sir Kenneth said the combine could be a success unless it bought the most appropriate raw material in the cheapest market. They had made arrangements to enable them to do this. The ideal was to spin a single quality of cotton in a single mill. This could only be done if they got sufficient mills to join. It implied a great deal of organisation and standardisation.

"Our object," he continued, "is to put yarns on the market at present prices and make a profit as a start, and then, as we learn to make economies more thoroughly, to reduce present prices and still make a profit. Generally speaking, I am of the opinion that we must not interfere with present trade channels. We believe we can get back some of the lost trade (estimated at 2,000 million yards per annum), and as time passes we may hope to get a large proportion of it. We must take the initiative, and try and organise mass selling of such types of goods as we have lost. We should, I think, in the East sell through merchants."

Athens	375
Bucharest	81 1/2
Rio	5 1/2
Buenos Aires	47 5/16
Bombay	1/5 31/32
Shanghai	2/64
Hong Kong	1/11 1/2
Yokohama	1/10 1/16
Silver (spot)	25 1/2
Silver (forward)	25 1/2

CHINESE EGGS.

WARNING TO BRITISH CONSUMERS.

Details of the conditions in which Chinese eggs are laid, were published in London last month in *Poultry and Poultry Husbandry*. The journal warns British housewives that, even after the marketing regulations come into force on April 31st, no Chinese egg will necessarily bear the mark "China."

"During the past twenty years I have spent most of my time among the villages in the Yangtze Valley," says the writer of the article, "and never have I seen a poultry house. The fowls always sleep in the houses of the villagers, and roost where they can, mostly on the end of their owners' beds, while every hen also incubates her brood in the living-room."

"As every poultry-keeper in Great Britain is aware, the quality and dietetic value of an egg depends to a very great degree upon the wholesomeness of the food supplied to the hen which produces it. But it would break a Chinese villager's heart, and would be considered wickedly wasteful, to have to give food or water to such a thing as a fowl or a duck. So the fowl has to forage for its own sustenance. And when I state that in the villages there are no sanitary arrangements whatsoever, it will at once be apparent that the fowl has to procure its food in appalling circumstances."

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 350 METRES.

1.45 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music. (Victor records supplied by Messrs. Music World Co.).
7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.
8 p.m.—Evening programme (Victor and H.M.V. records supplied by Messrs. S. Montre Co.).
10.10 p.m.—News bulletin.
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MARCH 18TH, 1929.	
H.K. Banks	\$1.270 sel. 1,285 sa.
Do. London	\$1.31 sel.
Chartered Bank	\$21 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$24 nom.
Do.	0.2154 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$23 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$30 buy.
Union Insurance	\$37 sel.
North China Ins.	Tia. 150 buy.
Yantai Insurance	M. \$50 nom.
China Underwriters	\$3.30 buy. 3.40 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$390 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	\$7.5 buy. 8.0 sel. & m.
Douglas	\$384 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	\$31 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$2.45 buy. 2 1/2 sa.
Indo-China (Freight)	\$52 nom.
Do. (Bul.)	\$95 nom.
Shall Transports	\$39 nom.
Union Waterworks	\$234 nom.
Benguet	\$21 buy.
Kailash Mining Admin.	\$78 nom.
Langkai (combined)	Tia. 14 buy.
Do. (single)	Tia. 7 nom.
Siam Exploitation	Tia. 3 sel.
Shanghai Loans	Tia. 44 nom.
Banks	\$7.10 buy. 7.15 sel.
Troms Mines	17/8 nom.
H.K. & E. Wharf	\$1.24 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$404 nom.
China Provident	\$4.05 buy. 4.80 sel. 4.70 sa.
Hongkong	Tia. 169 buy.
New Engineering	Tia. 483 buy.
Shanghai Docks	is 10 1/2 buy.
Kwo Cottons	Tia. 1330 buy.
Oriental Cottons	Tia. 2 nom.
S'hai Cottons (old)	Tia. 71 buy.
Do. (new)	Tia. 35 buy.
H.K. & E. Hotels	\$9.10 nom.
H.K. Land	\$34 buy.
Shanghai Lands	Tia. 169 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$14 buy.
H.K. Realities	\$5.60 nom.
H.K. Tramways	\$119 sel.
Peak Trans (old)	\$11 sel.
Do. (new)	\$4.30 nom.
Star Ferries	\$384 nom.
China Lights	\$134 buy. 131 1/4 sa.
H.K. Electric (old)	\$61 buy.
Do. (new)	\$55 buy.
Macao Electric	\$204 nom.
Sandakan Lights	\$5 nom.
Telephones	\$7.10 buy.
China Buses	Tia. 114 nom.
Singapore Tramways	Tia. 116 sel.
Do. (Freight)	16/8 buy. 17/3 sel.
China Sugars	\$1.10 sel.
Malayan Sugars	\$30 buy.
Canton Tea	\$9 sel.
Camote (combined)	\$9.10 nom.
Do. (old)	\$7.80 sel.
Do. (new)	\$1.40 buy.
H.K. Bopes	\$74 nom.
United Asbestos	\$5 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$201 sel.

(Continued on next column.)

BREAD BOOKS IN MOSCOW.

ENCOURAGING ECONOMY.

Moscow, March 15th (U.P.).—Beginning to-day, the population of the Soviet capital will purchase bread at minimum prices only upon the basis of "bread booklets" to be distributed to factory-workers, office employees, and others entitled to them.

Business-men and other "out-law" elements will not receive these coveted booklets and will have to pay higher prices for bread. In the same way non-residents, especially peasants from surrounding villages, will be able to buy only at higher rates—a fact which, it is hoped by the authorities, will discourage such purchases.

The booklet system is already functioning in Leningrad and other cities. Its introduction in Moscow has been delayed for fear, presumably, of the unfavourable effect it might have upon public opinion at home and abroad.

The system must not be confused with the "bread cards" of the civil war and famine days. It is not intended to limit the supply any person may buy or eat, and is not a rationing plan. The principal aim is to encourage economy, and to prevent misuse of bread as food for animals. It is estimated that 25,000 horses in Moscow have in recent months been fed on black bread, since their owners found bread cheaper than oats.

It is generally admitted that the Soviet Union will be able to feed its urban population from now until July when the new harvest will be available—only by the strictest economy in the use of grain. Government grain purchases were satisfactory until the end of September. In January there was an alarming decline in the amounts collected, and the downward tendency persisted during the first half of February.

Watsons	\$14 buy.
Der & Winge	\$0 5/8 buy.
Lane Crawford	\$24 sel.
Mackintosh	\$20 nom.
Sincere	\$11 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$3.65 nom.
H.K. Amusements	\$25 buy.
H.K. Constructions	\$12 sel.
B'que Indus. G. & B.	\$4 1/2 sel.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$4 1/2 prem. buy.

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales; nom.—nominal.

CLEANSING HUMAN BLOOD.

FURTHER REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS IN RUSSIA.

"LIFE SPAN OF 150 YEARS"

Moscow (U.P.).—Chemical cleansing of human blood, to remove accumulated impurities, is held out as a possibility by Russian science in connection with a series of experiments conducted with success upon animals. Some remarkable results obtained by Prof. I. Mikhaelovsky, who has been working on the problem since 1917 at the Mid-Asiatic State University in Tashkent, have recently been reported by the press here.

Prof. Mikhaelovsky draws out a portion of the blood of a dog or a monkey and proceeds to "clean" it. He mixes it with the well-known Ringer-Lokke solution, which keeps the blood fresh as well as affecting it beneficially otherwise. Then he places the mixture on ice for some hours so that the red corpuscles sink to the bottom. The richest and healthiest portion of the blood he then re-injects into the animal, the rest being discarded.

Sexual Vitality Enhanced. The consequences of the cleansing, as reported, are rather extraordinary. The purified blood is said to have an immediate effect upon the organs and glands of the animal, whose resistance to disease and drugs is greatly increased, and its sexual vitality enormously enhanced.

Prof. Mikhaelovsky's work is in line with investigations elsewhere in Russia as to the essential nature of blood and the processes of life and death. The work of Prof. Pavloff and Kulibko in the last 40 years, and experiments in the last few years by younger men, such as Dr. Brukhanenko, Chechulin, and Tushenkov, make the Soviet Union perhaps the most interesting centre in the world to-day for physiological research.

Dr. M. P. Tushenkov, a veterinary specialist at the Kama Veterinary Institute, has developed a series of serums—extracted from decaying animal organisms—which stimulate animal and human beings to an extraordinary extent. He has made hens lay twice the normal amount of eggs, and has made cows give several times their normal milk. He speaks optimistically of human "rejuvenation" and a life span of 150 years as a result of his serums.



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Pres. Johnson, Sun., Mar. 24, 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe, Sun., Apr. 7, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson, Sun., Apr. 21, 8 a.m.

Pres. Van Buren, Sun., May 5, 8 a.m.
Pres. Hayes, Sun., May 19, 8 a.m.
Pres. Polk, Sun., June 2, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Grant, Mar. 26th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln, Mar. 30th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland, Apr. 9th, 6 p.m.

Pres. Madison, Apr. 13th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Pierce, Apr. 23rd, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson, Apr. 27th, 6 p.m.

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S.S. "CHRONOS" sails on or about 4th April

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S.S. "ROSANDEA" ... Sails on or about 18th Apr.
S.S. "ROMOLO" ... Sails on or about 25th Apr.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE
From Hong Kong.
S.S. "PIAVE" ... Sails on or about 23rd Mar.
S.S. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 2nd Apr.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "OMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 2nd May

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

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Agents.

THE S.S. DARCOILA.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN
AGAINST BRITISH
CREW.

FURTHER TROUBLE ALLEGED.

Seven members of the British crew of the S.S. Darcoila (British), which arrived here on Saturday from Surabaya, were summoned before Commander G. F. Hole at the Marine Court yesterday morning with (a) wilful disobedience of the lawful commands of the master and continued wilful neglect of duty on January 16th, 1929, when the Darcoila was moored in the harbour of Saigon, contrary to Section 22 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894; (b) bringing on board the Darcoila intoxicating liquors; and being drunk.

The accused were A. Falconer and C. Glendonning (seamen), G. Anderson (bo'sun), G. Davidson, J. Pickett, Robert Jamieson and H. Christie (firemen).

The defendants were summoned at the instance of the ship's Master, Captain R. D. Cooper.

Mr. D. L. Strellet appeared on behalf of the Captain, while Mr. Leo D'Almada Sr. was for the defendants.

At the outset of the proceedings, Mr. Strellet applied to the Magistrate for the withdrawal of the charges and explained that the crew had already left the ship and were therefore no longer within the scope of the summonses. He said that when the ship arrived the master reported the matter and summonses were issued and served. The accused and several other members of the crew had since consented to immediate repatriation. The master himself was leaving the ship as his agreement had terminated. No member of the crew coming within scope of the summonses would return to the ship and there was no fear of further trouble. Under these circumstances he was instructed to ask His Worship to dismiss the case.

It will be remembered that at the end of last year when the Darcoila was in port trouble arose between the British crew and the former master. The British crew were to have been paid off, but in the end sailed with the ship under the present master.

SOLDIERS' FIGHT LOCUSTS.

BITTER STRUGGLE TO SAVE CROPS.

The Jericho district and the banks of the River Jordan had all the aspects of a bitter military campaign recently when soldiers and hundreds of civilian volunteers operating batteries of "flammenwerfer" or flame guns, fought an unremitting five-day battle with tens of millions of locusts. In the end the Jerusalem army won and the fields were black with the bodies of the vanquished enemy, while great masses of the dead were washed up on the banks of the River Jordan where it enters the Dead Sea. Although this attack was repelled, the agricultural authorities stand in daily fear of a fresh invasion since warm weather is coming on and the activity of locusts nearly always increases with the approach of hot days. Almost simultaneously with the River Jordan attack, locusts invaded Kerak and Medina, one of the holiest of the Moslem cities, where the defenders were less successful and the locusts inflicted considerable damage on the crops.

WITHIN CALL.

The following vessels were expected to be in wireless communication with Hong Kong yesterday.

Sui Wang, Seattle Maru, Taketoyo Maru, Kiangchow, Anking, Kiang, Times Maru, Santha, Franconia, Kitano Maru, Patroclus, Tango Maru, Hin Sang, Canton Maru, Nippon.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "J A V A"
loading on or about
21st March

PORT SAID, HAVRE, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN & BAL TIC PORTS.

OTHER SAILINGS:—
M.V. "Australien" ... 31st March
M.V. "Chile" ... 20th April
M.S. "Africa" ... 31st Mar.
M.V. "Malaya" ... 16th Apr.
M.S. "Slam" ... 22nd May

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to—

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Agents.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

S.S. "BENGLOE"

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that the above-mentioned Steamer whilst proceeding through the Suez Canal on 26th January last struck the Canal Bank and sustained serious damage.

A General Average having been declared we are instructed by Owners to collect in Cash an Average Deposit of 5% of the actual c.i.f. value of the Goods plus 10% prior to Delivery of the Cargo.

Average Bond and Valuation Forms may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Steamer is due arrive here on or about 22nd instant.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 18th Mar., 1929. [7541]

HAMBURG AMERIKA LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "BURGENLAND" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd March, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 22nd March, 1929, at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 6th April, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th Mar., 1929. [7536]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s STEAMER "NALDERA."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 15TH MARCH, 1929.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 4th April, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Hong Kong, 15th Mar., 1929. [7529]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1928.

With Index, Price—\$7.50.

On Sale at the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

"CLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENHIEL,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns at the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd March, 1929, at 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 21st March, 1929, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Vessel including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th Mar., 1929. [7530]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer "SAABRUECKEN"

having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

Consignees are Further Notified that the Steamer "SAABRUECKEN" has taken at BREMEN and HAMBURG through Cargo for "HONG KONG, EX S.S. 'LUDWIG', S.S. 'FRIEDRICH', S.S. 'MARA', S.S. 'GEMMA', S.S. 'KORA', S.S. 'GEMMA', S.S. 'KORA', S.S. 'NEX', S.S. 'GEMMA' and S.S. 'ELSTER' from GOTHENBURG, HALMSTAD, AALBORG, OSLO, WIBORG and KOTKA.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th of March, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ash at 10 a.m. on the 23rd of March, 1929.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognized.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature.

MELOHRS & CO., Agents.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN, Hong Kong, 17th Mar., 1929 [7534]

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM DUNKIRK, LONDON AND STRAITES.

The Steamship "BENMACHUI."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th April, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 14th Mar., 1929. [7537]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "PORTHOS"

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON 13TH MARCH, 1929.

FROM MARSEILLES, &c. Also BRISBANE CARGO FROM BORDEAUX, COGNAC, &c.

EX S.S. "TETUAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Optum, Treasures and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned before Friday, the 22nd March, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 19th March, 1929.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS, Agents.

Hong Kong, 13th Mar., 1929. [7619]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO JAVA
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO MANILA

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISAROEBA	S'HAL & AMOT	21st Mar.	23rd Feb. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK	DALNY, K'LONG, & AMOT	25th Mar.	27th Mar. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR & SOERABAYA
TJISONDARI	S'HAL & AMOT	1st Apr.	3rd Apr. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA & MAKASSAR
TJISALAK	DALNY, K'LONG, & AMOT	5th Apr.	10th Apr. 4 p.m.	SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	S'HAL & AMOT	11th Apr.	13th Apr. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA & MAKASSAR
TJITAROEM	DALNY, K'LONG, & AMOT	21st Apr.	24th Apr. 1 p.m.	SOERABAYA
TJIKARANG	S'HAL & AMOT	22nd Apr.	24th Apr. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	20th Mar.	22nd Mar.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJITAROEM	JAVA, MAKASSAR	20th Mar.	22nd Mar.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	30th Mar.	1st Apr.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TJILEBOET	JAVA, MAKASSAR	3rd Apr.	6th Apr.	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	10th Apr.	12th Apr.	AMOT & SHANGHAI

TO MANILA.

STEAMERS	FROM HONG KONG	FROM MANILA
TJIMANOEK	27th March, 4 p.m.	30th March
TJISALAK	10th April, 4 p.m.	13th April
TJITAROEM	24th April, 1 p.m.	27th April

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and to other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

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OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for S'hai, Japan & Northern Ports:—

M.V. "RUHR" ... due here on or about the 5th April
M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... due here on or about the 18th April
M.V. "DUISBURG" ... due here on or about the 29th April

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg

via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 26th Mar.
M.V. "LEVERKUSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 5th April
M.V. "BUEGENLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 16th April

† Calling also at Marseilles.

S.S. "RESOLUTE"

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE 1929.

Arrival from Manila ... 29th March, 1929.

Departure for Kiel ... 31st March, "

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 19th Mar.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 19th Mar.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SEANTUNG"	On 19th Mar.	5 p.m.
HONGKONG & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU"	On 20th Mar.	10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"IOHANG"	On 20th Mar.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"OHENAN"	On 21st Mar.	8 a.m.
WANGHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUMICHOW"	On 21st Mar.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 24th Mar.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"YINGCHOW"	On 24th Mar.	8 a.m.
SANTAL, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 24th Mar.	Noon
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHOA"	On 27th Mar.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGTUNG"	On 27th Mar.	10 a.m.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"HUICHOW"	On 31st Mar.	8 a.m.
WANGHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"ANHUI"	On 31st Mar.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KALGAN"	On 31st Mar.	Noon

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

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EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Sail
CHANGTE	9th April	16th April
TAIPING	7th May	14th May
CHANGTE	11th June	18th June
TAIPING	9th July	16th July

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (HARRISMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hong Kong.

S.S. "LAOMEDON"	via Suez Canal	10th April
S.S. "RHEXENOR"	via Suez Canal	8th May
S.S. "CITY OF LILLE"	via Suez Canal	17th May

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

BY

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

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BOSTON

AND

NEW YORK

M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE"	19th March
M.V. "MALYAN PRINCE"	14th April

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To MARSHALLS via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
G. METZINGER ... 28th Mar.	CHENONCEAUX ... 28th Mar.
PORRHOS ... 9th Apr.	ATHOS II ... 23rd Apr.
CHENONCEAUX ... 23rd Apr.	SEPHINX ... 7th May
ATHOS II ... 7th May	ANGKOR ... 21st May
D'ARTAGNAN ... 21st May	ANDRE LEBON ... 4th June
SEPHINX ... 4th June	G. METZINGER ... 18th June
ANGKOR ... 18th June	ANGERS ... 2nd July
ANDRE LEBON ... 2nd July	

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transhipment on our Mail Steamers at Port Said, or DUNDEE.

For DUNKIRK via Port Said, Oram, Cameroun, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

For Full Particulars, apply to—

Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Telephone: C. 651 and 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	Hour from Time	17th MARCH, 1929				18th MARCH, 1929			
		Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Barometer at Sea Level	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind
Wladivostok	12	30.17	76.6	...	SE	30.04	76.9	32	...
Nemuro	11	30.24	76.0	...	NW	30.24	76.0	...	...
Hokodate	...	30.30	76.5	...	W	30.24	76.0	...	...
Tokio	...	30.30	76.5	...	SE	30.26	76.3	...	N
Kochi	...	30.24	76.0	...	...	30.24	76.0	...	WSW
Nagasaki	...	30.24	76.0	...	W	30.22	76.5	...	SSE
Kagoshima	...	30.20	76.0	...	S	30.24	76.0	...	NW
Oshima	...	30.18	76.5	...	NNE	30.18	76.5	...	SSE
Naha	...	30.14	76.5	...	NW	30.12	76.0	...	E
Ishigakijima	...	30.18	76.5	...	...	30.14	76.5	...	NNE
Bonin Island	...	30.16	76.0	...	ENE	30.22	76.7	...	ESE
Chefoo	15	30.02	76.5	44	100	29.98	76.1	40	100
Shanghai	14	30.15	76.5	72	98	30.06	76.5	48	92
Gutzlaff	...	30.22	76.7	64	80	30.18	76.0	48	100
Sharp Peak	...	30.25	76.3	73	63	30.13	76.3	60	78
Amoy	...	30.09	76.4	68	65	30.18	76.3	58	94
Swatow	...	30.08	76.4	65	95	30.15	76.3	54	100
Taihu	11	30.15	76.5	77	44	30.10	76.4	55	79
Taihu	...	30.14	76.6	79	...	30.08	76.1	54	...
Tainan	...	30.11	76.4	82	...	30.07	76.3	68	...
Koshun	...	30.10	76.4	77	...	30.08	76.4	63	...
Pescadore	...	30.14	76.5	72	...	30.10	76.3	68	...
Hong Kong	14	30.06	76.3	78	39	30.10	76.3	68	...
Gap Rock	...	30.08	76.3	...	ENE	30.08	76.4	...	ENE
Macao	...	30.04	76.2	77	61	30.06	76.3	61	89
Hoihow	...	30.05	76.2	75	68	30.04	76.3	70	80
Pratas Island	...	30.04	76.3	82	48	...	...	...	...
Phulio	...	30.03	76.6	70	...	...	...	...	...
Tourane	...	29.84	76.7	79	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	30.00	76.2	78	75	...	...	...	...
Basco	14	29.97	76.1	75	83	...	...	...	...
Apurri	...	29.93	76.0	81	69	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.85	75.8	84	64	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.82	75.7	90	38	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.84	75.7	82	77	...	...	...	...
Legaspi	...	29.84	75.7	75	96	...	...	...	...
Calbayog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	...	29.79	75.6	82	67	...	...	...	...
Iloilo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.82	75.5	...	E	29.91	75.9	...	E
Yap	11.00	29.80	75.6	...	ENE	29.91	75.9	...	ENE
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.82	75.4	86	84	29.85	75.3	78	86

March 18d. 11h. 03m.—The anticyclone, which is central near Tokio, has weakened slightly.

Moderate monsoon may be expected over the China Sea.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.52 inches, against an average of 4.53 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 19th.

DISTRICT.

- 1.—Formosa Channel
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamcocks
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan

N.E. or variable winds, moderate; fine to cloudy.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Mar. 18th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.10	30.08
Temperature	73	63	73
Humidity	39	73	59
Wind	E	E	W
Direction	E	E	W
Force	3	2	2
Weather	B	B	B
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature, 17th: 73

Lowest open-air Temperature, 18th: 62

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

\$7.50

will keep you in touch with Hong Kong news for six months

AFTER YOU GO AWAY

and you will certainly want to know what is happening. Send an order for the Weekly Press to be sent to you. We, at 11, Ice House Street, will do the rest.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From March 19th to 25th, 1929.

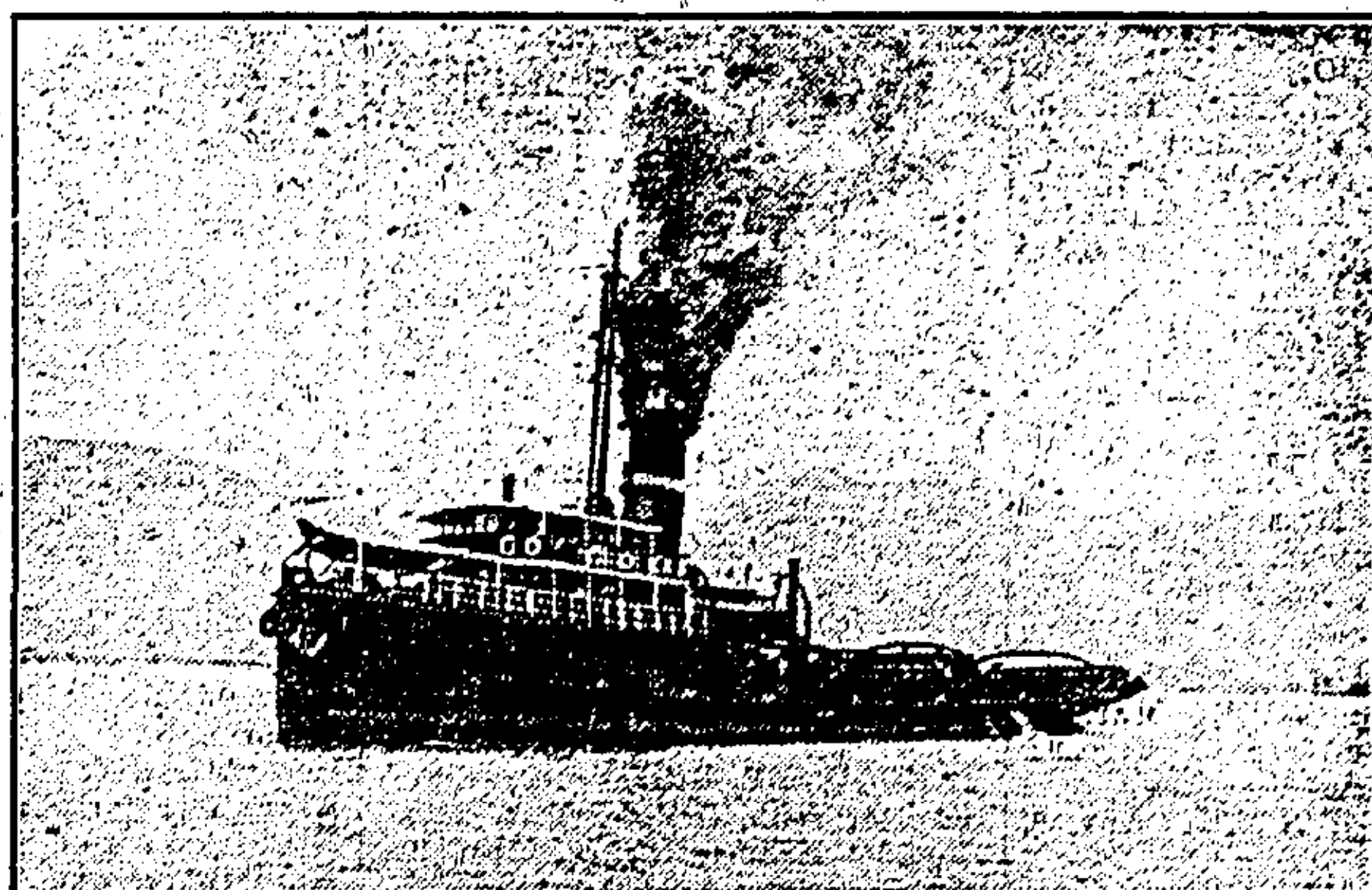
Day of Week	Date	Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Tues.	19	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Wed.	20	No info.	high	low	high	low
Thurs.	21	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	22	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	23	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sun.	24	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	25	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer
"Henry Keswick"

Built, engine and equipped complete by The Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hong Kong, for their own service. Length 168' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), L.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven submarine and centrifugal pumps, air compressor, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Works.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG" "CHAKSANG" "KWONGSANG" "KWAISANG"	Thurs. 31st Mar. at 7 a.m. Sun. 14th Mar. at 7 a.m. Wed. 27th Mar. at 7 a.m. Sun. 31st Mar. at 7 a.m.
Kobe via AMOI & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Tues. 19th Mar. at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"YUENSANG"	Satur. 23rd Mar. at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" "SUISANG"	Mon. 25th Mar. at 2 p.m. Mon. 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Fri. 5th Apr. at 3 p.m. Satur. 13th Apr. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Satur. 30th Mar. at Noon
CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Wed. 20th Mar. at 3 p.m.

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GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

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Motor Vessel "GLENHARRY"	...	3rd April
Motor Vessel "GLENHRIEL"	...	1st May
Motor Vessel "GLENBRG"	...	29th May
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	26th June

To SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	...	1st April
Motor Vessel "GLENHARRY"	...	13th April
Steamship "PENROKESHIRE"	...	29th April
Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	11th May
Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE"	...	27th May

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Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: ... £80.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:

Freight S.S. "Schlesien"	...	departure 25th Mar.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUCKEN"	...	departure 10th Apr.
Freight S.S. "Dessau"	...	departure 22nd Apr.
Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ"	...	departure 4th May
Express Freight S.S. "Franken"	...	departure 20th May
Pass. M.S. "FULDA"	...	departure 1st June

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA (Passenger steamers)

Freight M.S. "Tate"	...	due here 24th Mar.
Pass. S.S. "COBLENZ"	...	due here 19th Apr.
Freight S.S. "Franken"	...	due here 15th Apr.
Pass. M.S. "FULDA"	...	due here 7th May
Freight S.S. "Main"	...	due here 23rd May

HONG KONG—NEW GUINEA

DIRECT SIX WEEKLY SERVICE FROM HONG KONG TO RABAU, KUION, KALILI, WITU

CARGO TO SAMARAI, SAWIENG, MADANG, SALAMOA, LOMBROM AND ALL OTHER PORTS IN NEW GUINEA will be accepted on THROUGH BILLING WITH TRANSHIPMENT AT RABAU.

Next sailing: S.S. "BEEMERHEVEN" ... departure on 10th Apr.

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Next sailing to the Pacific Coast
S.S. "EMPRESS OF ASIA"
At Noon, 20th MARCH, 1929.

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 11,700 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
29,200 TONS.

During the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the general returns shown at the Harbour Office of cargoes carried by vessels arriving in Hong Kong were as follows:—

Cargo for Through Ports.

British
Fook Sang, 1,330
Calcutta 1,330
Hang Sang, 880
Taingtao 2,150

American
Pres. McKinley, 362
Manila 362

Norwegian
Knut Hamsun, 3,500
Haiphong 3,500
Haukefjell, Chin-
wangtao 1,600

Swedish
Sumatra, 430
Sweden 430

Japanese
Lyons Maru, 40
Yokohama 40
Hawaii Maru, 308
Japan 308
Sado Maru, 413
Celebes Maru, 1,419
Kaiku Maru, 860

Chinese
Kok Hing, 40
Wing Wo, 320
K. C. Wan, 320
Sun Kong, 320
K. C. Wan, 320

Arrivals and Departures.

The following were the arrivals and departures during the period under review:—

Arr. Dep.
British 2 3
American 1 0
Norwegian 2 1
Swedish 1 0
Japanese 5 2
Chinese 4 4
German 0 2
Total 15 12

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Fook Sang (Br.) C'utta, S'pore 372
Hang Sang (Br.) T'iao, Swatow 11
Pres. McKinley (U.S.A.) Manila 309
Knut Hamsun (Nor.) Hai-
phong, Pakhoi 12

Total 704

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

The following passengers arrived yesterday by the s.s. President McKinley from Manila:—Mr. L. Alberghini, Mr. D. W. K. Au, Mr. E. C. Barnes, Master E. Barnes, Mr. H. Barnes, Miss E. Barnes, Mr. T. Blane, Mrs. H. Culp, Miss H. Culp, Mr. L. Evans, Mr. W. Easton, Mr. R. del C. Firol, Mr. R. G. Folberstonhaugh, Mr. G. E. Filkins, Miss D. Glenrose, Miss B. Glenrose, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Glenrose, Master J. Glenrose, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Giddings, Mr. E. J. Harrison, Miss M. L. King, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Klinkhammer, Mr. Kwan Sing, Mr. Eng Lee Kwa, Mr. and Mrs.

B. Pena, Miss A. Pena, Miss N. Purdon, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Rose, Mr. M. Reiken, Miss A. Ristek, Mr. J. T. Suy, Mr. E. Schramm, Mr. and Mrs. H. Samuel, Mr. A. M. Slack, Mr. H. D. Tajbot, Mr. L. B. Weber, Mrs. E. Wightman, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Wilson, Miss M. Zemlonsky. Among passengers passing through on their way to Shanghai were: Mrs. J. H. Booth, Mr. W. S. Buck, Mr. L. Everest, Mr. N. Poutama, Mr. L. G. Raymond, Mr. A. Strok, Miss L. Strok, Mr. F. Waller, Mr. Kobe, Mr. O. E. Aldrick, Mrs. H. D. Aldrick, Miss A. Aldrick, Mrs. F. S. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Esby, Mrs. C. B. Millholland, Mrs. C. E. Sterling, Mr. Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Gillespie, Major and Mrs. T. D.

Hurley, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Payne, Mr. Seattle, Mr. N. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Alunan, Miss Lourdes Alunan, Mrs. A. N. Anderson, Mr. M. M. Axelrod, Mrs. L. S. Bromby, Sister Mary Burns, Miss J. le Blanc, Mr. M. Baradi, Mr. W. R. Ballard, Miss L. R. Castro, Mr. R. Corpus, Mr. N. E. Cramer, Mr. E. Diet, Mr. A. Ehrman, Mr. J. Fernandez, Sister Mary Gallagher, Mr. S. R. Hawthorne, Mr. J. de Jesus, Miss Adela Maspin, Miss S. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. C. Osias and family, Mr. and Mrs. de la Bama, Mr. and Mrs. M. Roxas, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. White, Mrs. T. A. Wright, Mrs. C. E. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Young, Miss B. Young, Mr. U. A. Zafra.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

UNSERVICEABLE CORDITE.

A notification to mariners from the Inspecting Ordnance Officer to the Harbour Office states that a quantity of unserviceable army cordite will be burnt on the under-mentioned dates at Junk Bay on the foreshore in the vicinity of Rennie's Mills:—To-day (Tuesday, March 19th), Wednesday, March 20th, Thursday, March 21st and Friday, March 22nd.

Passed Wreck of "Gleason."

The master of the s.s. Hang Sang (British), Capt. R. W. Shedden, from Taingtao and Swatow reports having passed the wreck of the German steamer Gleason on Button Island during the voyage.

A New British Arrival.

The s.s. Athelmer (British) which arrived here from Sourabaya with a cargo of molasses for Hong Kong, is new to the port. The vessel is chartered by the Pure Cane Molasses Co., Ltd., of No. 7, Duddell Street, who are a subsidiary of the United Molasses Co., Ltd., of Bush House, Aldwych, London. The vessel is an oil tanker, fitted for carrying oil and molasses. She was built in 1914 by Messrs. W. D. & Sons, Ltd., of Sunderland as the s.s. Bredford and is owned by the United Molasses Co., Ltd. She was engaged by the builders to 365 N.H.P. Her net tonnage is 3,600 tons, and gross 5,656 tons. The dimensions are: Length 475 ft., Beam 63.3 ft., and Depth 35 ft. Captain F. A. C. Hestop is in command.

The vessel is berthed alongside the new jetty leading to the molasses tank recently built by the local agents along the Castle Peak Motor Road, at Shan Tseng. She is the first ship to berth at the jetty and aroused some interest among motoring parties using the road.

Cargoes of Chemicals.

The s.s. Sumatra (Swedish) from Gothenburg and Singapore had 43 tons of chemicals, the s.s. Celebes Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Moji 17 drums of ether and sulphur, the s.s. Sado Maru (Japanese) from Yokohama and Shanghai 10 tons of refined sulphur antimony powder, and 20 cases sequi sulphuric phaphor.

Clearances.

March 18th.

Ryngo Maru, for Canton.
Celebes Maru, for Singapore.
Daisun Maru, for Takao.
Daisun Maru, for Batavia.
Econidid, for Bangkok.
Fook Sang, for Amoy.
Hang Sang, for Canton.
Haukefjell, for Whampoa.
Hermid, for Hoihow.
Hokkai Maru, for Batu Pahat.
Hupeh, for Amoy.
Hydrangas, for Swatow.
Kaitau Maru, for Canton.
Knut Hamsun, for Whampoa.
Lyons Maru, for Saigon.
New Mathilde, for Hoihow.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
Sado Maru, for Singapore.
Taileu, for Foochow.
Wong Shek Kung, for Saigon.
Yubue Maru, for Takao.

March 19th.

Ryngo Maru, for Canton.
Celebes Maru, for Singapore.
Daisun Maru, for Takao.
Daisun Maru, for Batavia.
Econidid, for Bangkok.
Fook Sang, for Amoy.
Hang Sang, for Canton.
Haukefjell, for Whampoa.
Hermid, for Hoihow.
Hokkai Maru, for Batu Pahat.
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Kaitau Maru, for Canton.
Knut Hamsun, for Whampoa.
Lyons Maru, for Saigon.
New Mathilde, for Hoihow.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
Sado Maru, for Singapore.
Taileu, for Foochow.
Wong Shek Kung, for Saigon.
Yubue Maru, for Takao.

March 20th.

Ryngo Maru, for Canton.
Celebes Maru, for Singapore.
Daisun Maru, for Takao.
Daisun Maru, for Batavia.
Econidid, for Bangkok.
Fook Sang, for Amoy.
Hang Sang, for Canton.
Haukefjell, for Whampoa.
Hermid, for Hoihow.
Hokkai Maru, for Batu Pahat.
Hupeh, for Amoy.
Hydrangas, for Swatow.
Kaitau Maru, for Canton.
Knut Hamsun, for Whampoa.
Lyons Maru, for Saigon.
New Mathilde, for Hoihow.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
Sado Maru, for Singapore.
Taileu, for Foochow.
Wong Shek Kung, for Saigon.
Yubue Maru, for Takao.

March 21st.

Ryngo Maru, for Canton.
Celebes Maru, for Singapore.
Daisun Maru, for Takao.
Daisun Maru, for Batavia.
Econidid, for Bangkok.
Fook Sang, for Amoy.
Hang Sang, for Canton.
Haukefjell, for Whampoa.
Hermid, for Hoihow.
Hokkai Maru, for Batu Pahat.
Hupeh, for Amoy.
Hydrangas, for Swatow.
Kaitau Maru, for Canton.
Knut Hamsun, for Whampoa.
Lyons Maru, for Saigon.
New Mathilde, for Hoihow.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
Sado Maru, for Singapore.
Taileu, for Foochow.
Wong Shek Kung, for Saigon.
Yubue Maru, for Takao.

March 22nd.

Ryngo Maru, for Canton.
Celebes Maru, for Singapore.
Daisun Maru, for Takao.
Daisun Maru, for Batavia.
Econidid, for Bangkok.
Fook Sang, for Amoy.
Hang Sang, for Canton.
Haukefjell, for Whampoa.
Hermid, for Hoihow.
Hokkai Maru, for Batu Pahat.
Hupeh, for Amoy.
Hydrangas, for Swatow.
Kaitau Maru, for Canton.
Knut Hamsun, for Whampoa.
Lyons Maru, for Saigon.
New Mathilde, for Hoihow.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
Sado Maru, for Singapore.
Taileu, for Foochow.
Wong Shek Kung, for Saigon.
Yubue Maru, for Takao.

March 23rd.

Ryngo Maru, for Canton.
Celebes Maru, for Singapore.
Daisun Maru, for Takao.
Daisun Maru, for Batavia.
Econidid, for Bangkok.
Fook Sang, for Amoy.
Hang Sang, for Canton.
Haukefjell, for Whampoa.
Hermid, for Hoihow.
Hokkai Maru, for Batu Pahat.
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Kaitau Maru, for Canton.
Knut Hamsun, for Whampoa.
Lyons Maru, for Saigon.
New Mathilde, for Hoihow.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
Sado Maru, for Singapore.
Taileu, for Foochow.
Wong Shek Kung, for Saigon.
Yubue Maru, for Takao.

March 24th.

Ryngo Maru, for Canton.
Celebes Maru, for Singapore.
Daisun Maru, for Takao.
Daisun Maru, for Batavia.
Econidid, for Bangkok.
Fook Sang, for Amoy.
Hang Sang, for Canton.
Haukefjell, for Whampoa.
Hermid, for Hoihow.
Hokkai Maru, for Batu Pahat.
Hupeh, for Amoy.
Hydrangas, for Swatow.
Kaitau Maru, for Canton.
Knut Hamsun, for Whampoa.
Lyons Maru, for Saigon.
New Mathilde, for Hoihow.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
Sado Maru, for Singapore.
Taileu, for Foochow.
Wong Shek Kung, for Saigon.
Yubue Maru, for Takao.

March 25th.

Ryngo Maru, for Canton.
Celebes Maru, for Singapore.
Daisun Maru, for Takao.
Daisun Maru, for Batavia.
Econidid, for Bangkok.
Fook Sang, for Amoy.
Hang Sang, for Canton.
Haukefjell, for Whampoa.
Hermid, for Hoihow.
Hokkai Maru, for Batu Pahat.
Hupeh, for Amoy.
Hydrangas, for Swatow.
Kaitau Maru, for Canton.
Knut Hamsun, for Whampoa.
Lyons Maru, for Saigon.
New Mathilde, for Hoihow.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
Sado Maru, for Singapore.
Taileu, for Foochow.
Wong Shek Kung, for Saigon.
Yubue Maru, for Takao.

March 26th.

Ryngo Maru, for Canton.
Celebes Maru, for Singapore.
Daisun Maru, for Takao.
Daisun Maru, for Batavia.
Econidid, for Bangkok.
Fook Sang, for Amoy.
Hang Sang, for Canton.
Haukefjell, for Whampoa.
Hermid, for Hoihow.
Hokkai Maru, for Batu Pahat.
Hupeh, for Amoy.
Hydrangas, for Swatow.
Kaitau Maru, for Canton.
Knut Hamsun, for Whampoa.
Lyons Maru, for Saigon.
New Mathilde, for Hoihow.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
Sado Maru, for Singapore.
Taileu, for Foochow.
Wong Shek Kung, for Saigon.
Yubue Maru, for Takao.

March 27th.

Ryngo Maru, for Canton.
Celebes Maru, for Singapore.
Daisun Maru, for Takao.
Daisun Maru, for Batavia.
Econidid, for Bangkok.
Fook Sang, for Amoy.
Hang Sang, for Canton.
Haukefjell, for Whampoa.
Hermid, for Hoihow.
Hokkai Maru, for Batu Pahat.
Hupeh, for Amoy.
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Yubue Maru, for Takao.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

TRAITS, JAVA, BULMA, OBYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA.
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND.
LAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE,
GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, RUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	30th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"PADUA"	5,907	2nd Apr.	Marsa, L'don, A'werp, R'im & S'hey, Marsa & London. (H'burg, Straits, Colombo & Bombay)
"NAGFORE"	10,083	13th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"KARNATAKA"	6,718	18th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"ALFORD"	5,379	24th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	27th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"NAGFORE"	5,379	4th May	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	11th May	Marseilles and London.
"MOORE"	10,963	18th May	Marseilles and London.
"LAHORE"	5,252	1st June	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	5,087	8th June	Marseilles and London.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	15th June	Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,598	22nd June	Marseilles and London.
"PERIM"	9,008	29th June	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,008	6th July	Marseilles and London.
"RANPURA"	10,601	13th July	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	20th July	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	27th July	Marseilles and London.
"KARNATAKA"	6,718	3rd Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"ALFORD"	5,379	10th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	17th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"NAGFORE"	5,379	24th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	31st Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOORE"	10,963	7th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"LAHORE"	5,252	14th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	5,087	21st Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	28th Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,598	5th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"PERIM"	9,008	12th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,008	19th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"RANPURA"	10,601	26th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MALWA"	10,980	9th Nov.	Marseilles and London.

* Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Capetown, Durban, Swaziland, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	2nd Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"SANTHA"	7,754	17th Apr.	do.
"TILAWA"	10,000	31st Apr.	do.
"KALAWA"	7,754	3rd May	do.
"KALAWA"	7,754	3rd May	do.
"KALAWA"	7,754	3rd May	do.

B.T.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	29th Mar.	Manila, Sandakan, Throug Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th May	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st May	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st May	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st May	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hainan, Cebu, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Swatow, Amoy, Hong Kong, and other ports en route as indicated.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. S.S. Co.'s Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. S.S. Co.'s Steamers to London via the Cape.

The P. & O. S.S. Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London, 25th & 18th February) ...	Patroclus ...	19th Mar.
Japan ...	Tango Maru ...	19th Mar.
Strait ...	Van Houten ...	19th Mar.
Strait ...	Kiama Maru ...	20th Mar.
Strait ...	Santhia ...	20th Mar.
Shanghai & Swatow ...	Nashua ...	20th Mar.
Amoy ...	Tulma ...	20th Mar.
Shanghai & London (London, 14th February) ...	Karnala ...	21st Mar.
Europe via Neapoli (Letters only) ...	Yuen Sing ...	21st Mar.
London, 21st February ...	Ats Maru ...	21st Mar.
Australia & Manila ...	Hakozaki Maru ...	21st Mar.
Japan & Shanghai ...	Kyba ...	22nd Mar.
Shanghai ...	Phy Johnson ...	22nd Mar.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai ...	P. Jefferson ...	23rd Mar.
Manila ...	General Metinger ...	23rd Mar.
Shanghai ...	Emp. of France ...	23rd Mar.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai ...		23rd Mar.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED AND PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date & Time
Beigon & South Africa ...	Hawaii Maru ...	Tuesday, 19th, 8.30 A.M.
Amoy ...	Fook Sang ...	8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow ...	Hakozaki ...	8.30 A.M.
Fort Bayard ...	Wing Wo ...	12.30 P.M.
Fort Bayard ...	Sum King ...	1.20 P.M.
Amoy ...	Shantung ...	3.30 P.M.
Strait, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, L. ...	Kowloon P.O. ...	Reg. 3.00 P.M.
Marques, East & South Africa, ...	Patroclus ...	Reg. 4.30 P.M.
Egypt & Europe via Marseilles ...	G.P.O. ...	Reg. 4.15 P.M.
due Marseilles 17th April ...		
Beigon ...	Shun On ...	Reg. 4.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., O. & S. ...	Empress of Asia ...	Parcels 5.00 P.M.
America & Europe via Vancouver, ...		Wednesday, 20th, 9.15 A.M.
B.C. due Vancouver, B.C. 6th ...		Letters 10.00 A.M.
April, & Europe via Siberia ...		
*Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu & San ...	Taiyo Maru ...	Wednesday, 20th, 8.30 A.M.
Francisco due San Francisco, 15th ...		
April ...		
Hobow ...	Kiangsu ...	8.30 A.M.
Manila, Australia and New Zealand via ...	Tango Maru ...	Reg. 8.45 A.M.
Thursday Island due Thursday ...		9.30 A.M.
Swatow ...	Van Houten ...	12.30 P.M.
Amoy ...	Ichang ...	1.30 P.M.
Strait ...	Kemus ...	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai & Japan ...	Kiama Maru ...	4.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa ...	Del Maru ...	Thursday, 21st, 8.30 A.M.
Japan ...	Ats Maru ...	Friday, 22nd, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Hoi Ching ...	1.00 P.M.
Amoy ...	Yuen Sing ...	5.00 P.M.
*Strait, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, L. ...	Kowloon P.O. ...	Reg. 4.30 P.M.
Marques, E. & S. Africa, Aden, ...	Patroclus ...	Reg. 4.15 P.M.
Egypt & Europe via Marseilles ...	G.P.O. ...	Reg. 4.30 P.M.
due Marseilles, 21st April ...		
Strait, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, L. ...	Kowloon P.O. ...	Reg. 4.30 P.M.
Marques, East & South Africa, ...	Patroclus ...	Reg. 4.15 P.M.
Egypt & Europe via Marseilles ...	G.P.O. ...	Reg. 4.30 P.M.
due Marseilles, 20th April ...		

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up \$30,000,000
Reserve Fund \$20,000,000
Sterling \$10,000,000
Silver \$14,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000
Head Office: Hong Kong.

Court of Directors:
N. S. Brown, Esq., Chairman.
W. H. Ball, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
B. D. F. Baith, Esq., C. G. S. Mackie, Esq.,
A. H. Compton, Esq., T. E. Pearce, Esq.,
B. Lander Lewis, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Esq., J. P. Warren, Esq.,
Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes.

Branches:
Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Dairen, Foochow, Haiphong, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Ipoh, Johore, Kobe, Kowloon, Kuala Lumpur, London, Lyons, Malacca, Manila, Moukden, Nagasaki, New York, Penang, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms on which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 18th Mar., 1929. [26]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 18th Sept., 1927. [9]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
U.S. \$3,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal markets of the world. Interest Allowed on all Deposits. Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Total Resources in excess of U.S. \$37,000,000.00.
D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1854.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital, Guilders 150,000,000. (\$12,500,000).
Paid-Up Capital, Guilders 80,000,000. (\$6,666,667).
Reserve Fund, Guilders 40,000,000. (\$3,333,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Branches: Batavia, Bencoolen, Birmah, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kanton, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

London Bankers: National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STEENSTRA,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 30th Aug., 1928. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 105,500,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:
Alexandria, Honolulu, Rangoon, Batavia, Kait Yuen, Saigon, Bombay, Karachi, Soerabaya, Bencoolen, Kobe, San Francisco, Lyons, London, Cebu, Calcutta, Manila, Semarang, Canton, Los Angeles, Shanghai, Haiphong, Peking, Singapore, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Shimoda, Fukuoka, Kobe, Osaka, Tientsin, Hankow, New York, Tokyo, Harbin, Kio, Tientsin, Hong Kong, Japan.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MORI, Manager.

Hong Kong, 11th March, 1929. [35]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Head Office: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$3,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

ALOR STAR, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, COLON, HANKOW, HONG KONG, KANSAI, KATOW, KUALA LUMPUR, KUPANG, MADRAS, MANILA, Peking, RANGOON, SHANGHAI, SHENYANG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SWATOW, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS, opened and FIXED DEPOSITS, received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 8th Jan., 1929. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE

POUR LE

COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

Princes Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

Head Office:

74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid up, Frs. 50,000,000

Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000

Reserve Frs. 22,319,000

Branches:

Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Hong Kong, Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Soerabaya, Yunnan.

Bankers:

France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

London: Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana, San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Correspondents throughout the world.

L. BERNIS,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 8th Aug., 1923.

THE MERCHANT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

18, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$1,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$1,000,000

Reserve Fund and Profit \$1,584,946

Branches:

Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, London, Lyons, Madras, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Bankers:

London: The Bank of England, and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, Kanton, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Bankers:

London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.

New York: J. P. Morgan & Co., French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Sale Deposit Boxes to let.

A. LECOT,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th November, 1928. [23]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀中

(Special authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital \$17,765,300.00

Reserve Fund \$3,964,396.00

Head Office: PEKING

Hong Kong Branch: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches at:

over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers: THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, Ltd.

New York Bankers: THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [34] [37]

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd. EB-777

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:

95, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital, Frs. 75,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital, Frs. 53,400,000.00

Reserve Fund, Frs. 102,000,000.00

Branches:

Bangkok, Hong Kong, Kanton, Peking, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Bankers:

France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale.

London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Crédit Lyonnais.

New York: J. P. Morgan & Co., French-American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Sale Deposit Boxes to let.

A. LECOT,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th November, 1928. [23]

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home.

Subscription price, 1/6 per copy.

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Printed and Published by DAVID JOHN EVANS, for the Hong Kong Daily Press, Limited, at 11, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hong Kong. London Office: 31, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

Subscription price, 1/6 per copy.

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Printed and Published by DAVID JOHN EVANS, for the Hong Kong Daily Press, Limited, at 11, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hong Kong. London Office: 31, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000

Reserve \$1,500,000

Branches and Agencies:

Batavia, London, Penang, Singapore, Bombay, Manilla, Rangoon, Soerabaya, Calcutta, Melbourne, Saigon, Sydney, Canton, Nagasaki, San Francisco, Haiphong, New York, Cebu, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Seattle, Tokyo, Kobe, Paris, Semarang, Kowloon, Peking, Shanghai.

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

SALE DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 1st Mar., 1929.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

March 18th, 1929.

On London: Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/11 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/11 1/2

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 1/11 1/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2

Credit, at 6 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ... 1/11 1/2

On Paris: Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/23 1/2

Credit, 4 months' sight ... 1/23 1/2